THE CANNED GOODS TRADE

An Independent Journal of the Canning and Allied Industries

THE CANNED GOODS AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD.

VOL. XXVII. BALTIMORE, AUGUST 4, 1905. NO. 50.

American Can Company

Principal Sales Offices:

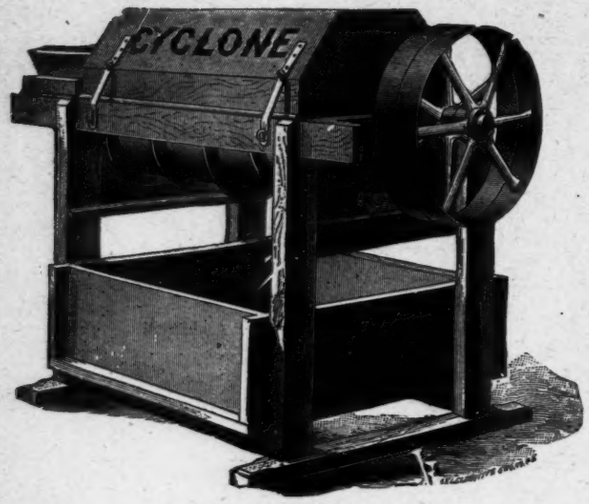
New York.
Bowling Green Building.

Chicago, Ill.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg.

Baltimore, Md.
Boston and Hudson Streets.

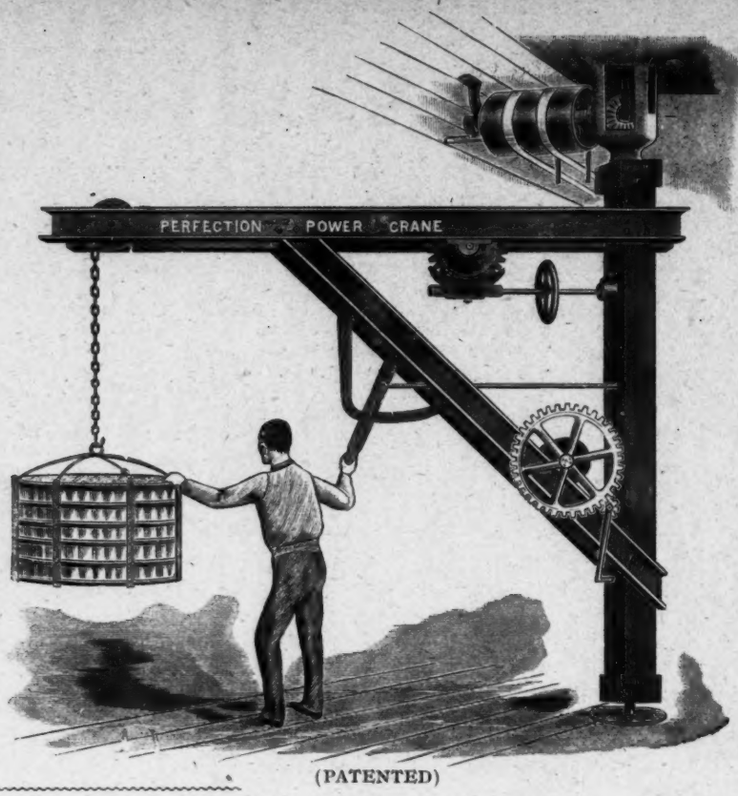
San Francisco, Cal.
Kohl Building,

THE BUCKLIN CYCLONE PULP MACHINE



(PATENTED)

"PERFECTION" ROTARY POWER CRANE.



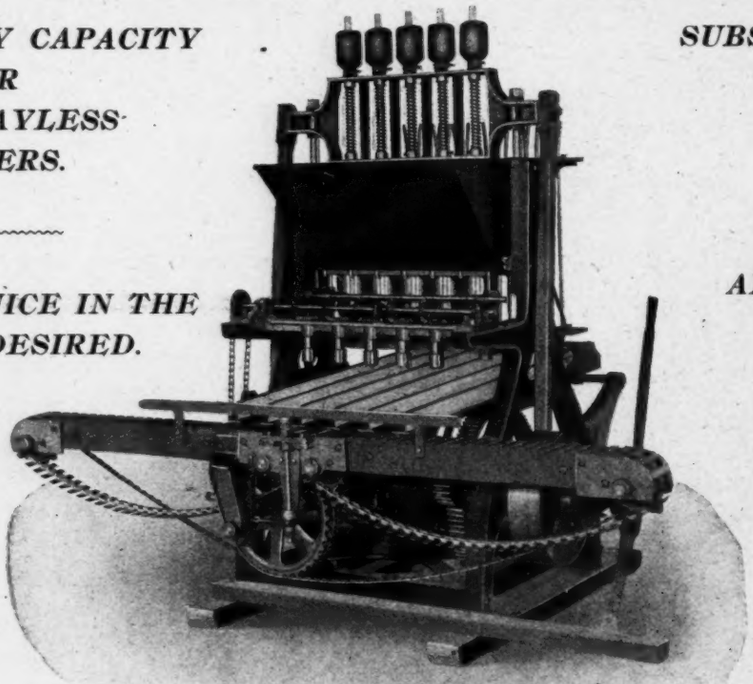
(PATENTED)

TRAYLESS GANG TOMATO FILLER

HAS AN EASY CAPACITY FOR TWO TRAYLESS CAPPERS.

PUTS THE JUICE IN THE CANS IF DESIRED.

NO SLACK FILLED CANS.



SUBSTANTIAL, DURABLE, PERFECT WORK.

AN INDISPENSABLE MACHINE FOR LARGE PACKERS OF TOMATOES.

(PATENTED)

THE SINCLAIR-SCOTT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CANNING HOUSE MACHINERY

Wells and Patapsco Streets, *Baltimore, Md.*

Extra Coated Tin Plates.

There is a growing demand for Tin Plates for CANNING PURPOSES carrying a heavier coating of Tin than the regular Coke Plates. We are in full accord with this movement, having furnished a number of our customers with extra coated plates and are prepared to continue supplying the trade with plates of any coating desired.

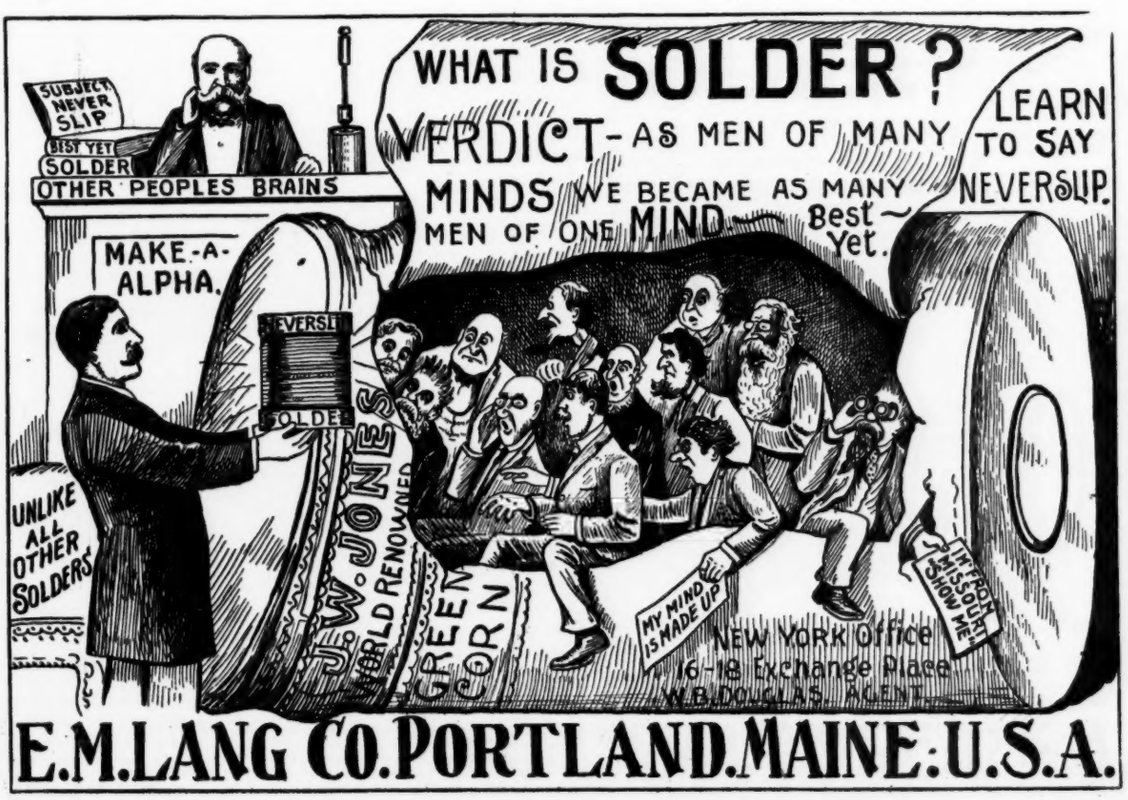
A quality of soft and well coated plate always maintained.

CAPACITY 700,000 BOXES PER ANNUM.

POPE TIN PLATE COMPANY,

CHARLES E. POPE, President.

Offices: PITTSBURGH, PA. **Works: STEUBENVILLE, O.**


WHAT IS SOLDER?
VERDICT - AS MEN OF MANY MINDS WE BECAME AS MANY MEN OF ONE MIND.
LEARN TO SAY NEVERSLIP.
Best Yet.
SUBJECT NEVER SLIP
BEST YET SOLDER
OTHER PEOPLES BRAINS
MAKE-A-ALPHA.
UNLIKE ALL OTHER SOLDERS
J.W. JONES WORLD RENOWNED GREEN GORN
MY MIND IS MADE UP
I'M FROM MISSOURI SHOW ME
New York Office
16-18 Exchange Place
W.B. DOUGLAS AGENT
E.M.LANG CO. PORTLAND. MAINE: U.S.A.

Food For Thought

THREE CONCERNS IN MAINE WILL HAVE A COMBINED CAPACITY OF MORE THAN A THOUSAND CANS A MINUTE, OVER 650 THOUSAND AN HOUR, 3,600,000 PER WEEK ON OUR MACHINES THIS SEASON.

Food For Thought

STEWARD'S SANITARY CAN SYSTEM.

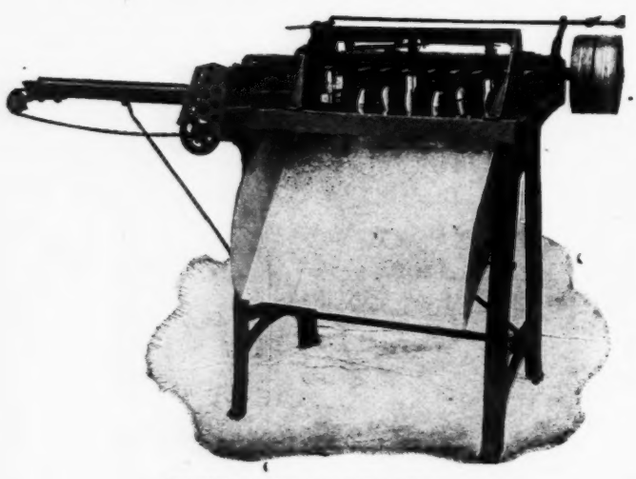
L. & J. A. STEWARD,

Rutland, Vermont.

MORRAL BROTHERS, Morral, Ohio,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNING HOUSE MACHINERY



The Morral Improved Corn Cutter.

The Morral Can Wiping Machine.

TESTIMONIALS:

CIRCLEVILLE, O., March 1, 1905.

This is to certify that we have tried all of the latest improved corn cutting machines, and can truly say the Morral Cutter is the best cutter we have ever used.

It has a positive feed, is simple in construction, is very strongly built and easily kept in order. It has the greatest capacity of any cutter we have ever used. Three Morral Cutters are now doing the work of four of another kind we used heretofore, and do the work better. They have more scrapers and will save corn over other cutters.

We now have fifteen of the improved Morral Corn Cutters in our Circleville factory, having discarded all other kinds of cutters and replaced them with the Morral.

We have used the Morral Cutters the past three years and they have given entire satisfaction, and we will cheerfully recommend them to any one wanting to purchase a corn cutter. Very respectfully,

C. E. SEARS & CO.,
Per H. M. Crites.

SOUTH DAYTON, N. Y., Oct 25, 1904.

Morral Bros., Morral, O.

Gentlemen—We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th and are much pleased to advise you that the three Morral Cutters purchased from you this year gave perfect satisfaction. The feeding device is an especial improvement over other makes which we have used on account of the fact that it will take any sized ear without clogging. We had absolutely no waste of any account this year, and can only speak of the Morral Machine in the very highest terms. Very truly yours.

THE SHEPARD CANNING CO.

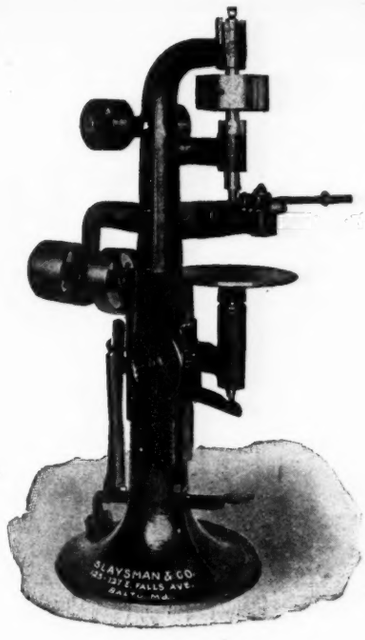
RIVERVIEW, ILLINOIS.

Morral Bros., Morral, O.

Gentlemen—The three Corn Cutters and Can Wiper furnished by you for our new factory gave splendid satisfaction. We have no hesitation in recommending them very highly. Yours truly, THE RIVER VIEW CANNING CO.

"Slaysman" Double Seaming Machine

No. 2.



This Machine may also be made with counter shaft with cone pulley, so as to admit of adapting the speed to different dimensions.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

SLAYSMAN & COMPANY,

Factory: ***125-127 East Falls Avenue,*** Office and Salesrooms: ***200 West Falls Avenue,***

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wheeling Can Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PACKERS' CANS.

Wilmington, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1905.

Wheeling Can Co.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Gentlemen:

The C. W. Swain Canning Co., of Sabine, Ohio, used over one half million of your Cans during the season of 1904. They seemed as near perfect as it is possible to make them and we are perfectly satisfied therewith. As long as your cans continue as good as they were this season you can depend on our order, prices being satisfactory.

Yours truly,
C. W. SWAIN, Prest.

Write for our Prices before You Buy.

OLIVER J. JOHNSON,
Manager.
Formerly With Sprague Canning Machinery Co., and Union Can Co.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Extra Coated Cans.

Lest there be some misunderstanding of the above matter, we desire to remind the trade that we have for several years furnished cans made from specially coated plates, carrying any weight of coating desired by our customers.

Our Standard Cans are invariably made from the best standard Coke Plates that can be bought in the market, and we believe them to be proper and satisfactory packages for most varieties of fruits and vegetables.

Whenever the peculiar properties of the goods to be packed, or the preference of our customers require a specially coated plate, we are always ready to supply it at the actual additional cost to us of the material.

We shall be pleased to quote special prices on any specifications that may be submitted to us.

American Can Company,

Principal Sales Offices:

New York.
Bowling Green Building

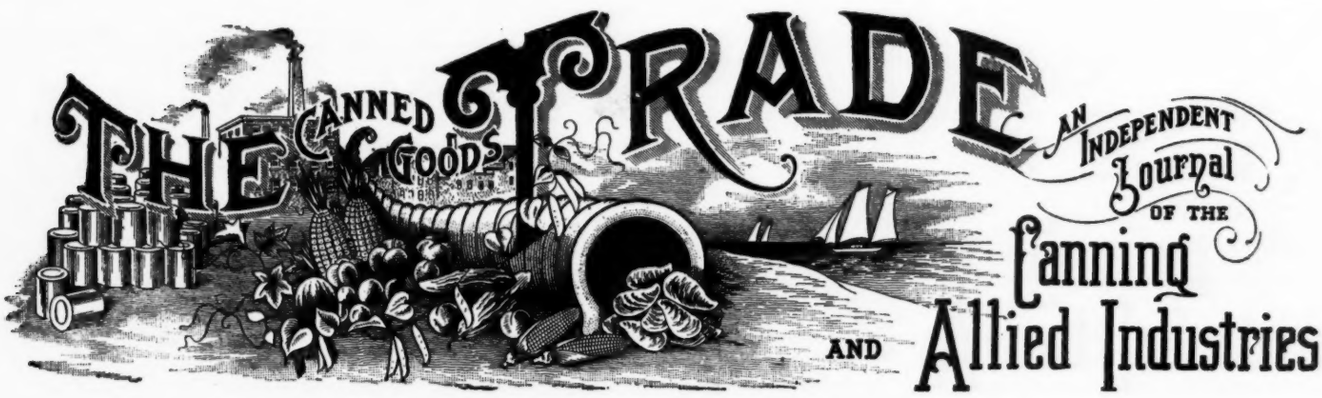
Chicago, Ill.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg.

Baltimore, Md.
Boston and Hudson Streets

San Francisco, Cal.
Kohl Building

STANDARD OIL CO'S **TIN CAN OIL** is used by 95 per cent. of the CANNING TRADE. Why? Because it is best and cheapest, and is for sale everywhere by Tank Wagon, in Barrels or Iron Drums.

Address Nearest Tank Station or BALTIMORE, MD.



BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1905.

The BEST QUALITY DELIVERY CANS

American Can Company.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

BOSTON & HUDSON STREETS.

C. & P. Telephones Mt. Vernon 3620, 3621, 3622.
Maryland " Windsor 435, 436, 437.

BALTIMORE

Quick Shipments. Best Goods.

Weekly Review

Of the Canned Goods Situation. Market Reports.
Conditions and Changes. Outlook.

Another week added to the summer's record, with no apparent change in the season's report. It really looks like a pity that some one cannot persuade the signal office to sell advanced reports of what the weather is going to be. There has been a milder condition of temperature this week than the summer would lead us to expect, but in a sense it is a relief from the conditions of the previous week. Corn is doing well under the summer circumstances, but the upper part of the State of Maryland complains that both corn and tomatoes, the latter, especially, suffers from the severity of the last week of July. This severity in the high temperatures and the immense floods following at night, causing a considerable amount of scalding in tomatoes and in some sections actually ruining the vines. To all such complainers, the present weather must be ideal.

We are now on the immediate verge of the principal tomato pack, and before we have another issue, packers generally will be getting their hands upon them. They are still too high to tempt heavy purchasing of raw stock, as they bring from 25c. to 30c. per bushel for the largest lots in this city. There will be an interesting meeting of the Tri-State Packers' Association at Wilmington next week, when matters pertaining to tomatoes both in the field and in the can, will be discussed by the members in relation to prospects and quantity. Meantime tomatoes are growing stronger in tin and quotations for standard No. 3 now run from 72½c. to 75c., quite a change from quotations of sixty days ago.

The condition of sugar corn in this section is fairly good in the field, but there will not be as full a pack in this State this year as there was last. The value of corn in tin remains unchanged, and it will probably be a month before figures are finally settled for the season.

The way in which buyers have deferred orders during the year for nearly all canned goods are now having the effect of making brokers here very busy, and the market is inclined to respond quickly to the force of the demand. The articles of seasonable pack are now naturally most in request. County corn packers are all getting busy on their staples. Canning factories

are furnishing up to handle tomatoes when they come in rapidly, as they will soon do; and peaches will get considerable attention, as there is every indication of advancing values. Meantime there is an inclination among holders of No. 2 tomatoes to clean up stock on hand, and the result is a slight decline in that size. The tomato report from all indications, will have the effect of hardening values, and there may be a holdup in the situation until that valuable information is out.

There has been a slight shading in some lines of small fruits, standard blackberries and No. 1 preserved strawberries, especially, with the exceptions noted on quotations of canned goods, are holding very steadily, and what advances are being made are on a solid basis of sustenance.

The Secretary of the Canned Goods Exchange here, Mr. A. F. Jones, has issued his season's report of the receipts of pineapples for this year, with comparisons for last year. This shows that the pineapple receipts at Baltimore for 1905 amounted to 164,300 dozen.

Oysters have also had his attention and report, and it is worthy of observation that as the year passes it becomes evident that the falling off of the supply of oysters still continues. Thus the oyster receipts at this port for 1904 and 1905 as used by the Baltimore packers were, for raw stock, 1,745,845, and of raw stock used by the packers for cove oysters, 262,442, making a total number of bushels gotten in the past season by the Baltimore packers of 2,008,287, as compared with 2,104,240 bushels, the total of the previous season, a decline of nearly 100,000 bushels, the greater part of which was loss in the cove oyster stock. Considering the extraordinary effort that is being made this season to have the Legislature next year further apply the Haman Law for cultivation, this is important.

We observe also that the quarantine action of Mississippi and Texas as against Louisiana yellow fever is bringing the oyster question into strict business position down there, even to the use of the State's oyster boat police, in the quarantine business. It may be calculated anyhow that the disease will be stamped out effectually long before the oyster season sets in and the Dove of Peace will spread his wings over that section.

There is absolutely no change to report in cans or canners' metals this week, and the prevailing figures will be found on their regular page among canners' metals.

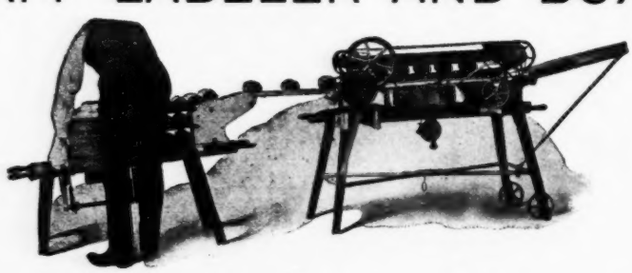
New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The last summer month has begun and with it dealers are leaving for their vacations and wondering what the future will bring. Some days the district appears nearly deserted. Other days more of those interested are seen, but at best only a fraction of the dealers usually seen about are here. Mountain and seashore is more attractive than Hudson, or even Franklin street in summer, and as many escape from it as possible during the summer heat of this month.

Tomatoes.—The market is firmer, with a strong tendency upward, and spot goods appear to be on the verge of advancing to 75c. They are firmly held at 72½c., with bids of 70c. rejected in all instances. On futures a firmer market is developing, with 70c. f. o. b. factory the lowest quotation. Packers are not anxious to sell at even that figure, and 67½c. would no longer be considered. In New Jersey acreage is reduced, and the yield of the reduced acreage will also be less. They were burned some by last week's excessive heat, but scarcely enough to do any particular damage.

Peas.—There is a good deal of skirmishing about for peas, more particularly since it became generally known that deliveries would not go over 50 per cent. Western packers estimate their deliveries at 45 per cent. New York State packers say they

KNAPP LABELER AND BOXER.



The above outfit can be seen in successful operation in hundreds of factories. Is it in yours?

We are building a Special Hand Labeling Machine with ample capacity which we are offering, with Boxer, at a price within the reach of all canners. It will pay you to write us and do it now. We fully guarantee everything we make.

It always pays to investigate a good proposition and our proposition pays when put in actual use. Pays well, too. Write today.

BERGER, CARTER CO.
PACIFIC COAST DEALERS,
150 Beale Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Fred H. Knapp Co.
80 WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO.

will not deliver more than 40 per cent. Some New Jersey packers report the best crop in years not only in size, but quality. Conservative estimates place the total pack as possibly 50 per cent. of expected output. Prices have not advanced, but active buying would probably result in an upward turn. All holders are firm in their views, and cheap goods appear to be wanting.

Corn.—No interest developed in corn. A fair local demand for immediate delivery was reported by a few local jobbers, but nothing was done in futures, and conditions generally were unchanged. Crop reports from producing sections that suffered from early bad weather were more favorable. Some reports said that the yield would be quite up to the average. Others made no estimate of output.

After three weeks of waiting the sockeye run began on Puget Sound and since then packers have been busy day and night. The run is a heavy one and the fish are large and in excellent condition. Various estimates are made regarding the pack. Conservative interests here basing their estimates upon the capacity of the canneries, say that 250,000 cases is the most that can be expected. Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, says that they will pack 600,000 cases easily, which is only 250,000 cases less than the original estimate. The sockeye situation and output is the key to the salmon market. Until opening prices are made little business will be done in any immediate requirements. The Columbia river situation doesn't improve. The run is proving smaller than previous estimates indicated. Out of 400,000 cases sold for future delivery, probably not over 100,000 cases can be delivered, and some estimates make it as low as 75,000 cases. There is a speculative opening price of $1.25 on sockeye talls; but no business of importance has been done at that figure.

Apples.—Gallon apples are firm at quotations on short crop reports. Futures have been sold at $2.00 to $2.25 for State standards, but even that is withdrawn. Some Michigan futures have been sold at $1.90 to $1.95. HUDSON.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 28, 1905.

EDITOR THE TRADE:—

The situation at this end of the line so far this season shows the export trade to be poor and the domestic demand to be greater than last year, but, just at present, things are rather slow. If we are to take any stock in the reports coming to us from the East we may well believe that our turn will come later, owing to the pack in that section of the country being less than usual. Canners here are not making any changes in quotations, with the possible exception of the California Fruit Canners' Associations withdrawal of prices on cherries several weeks since. The Code-Portwood Canning Co., is reported as saying that a good demand is being experienced for peaches, and that, while the pack of the lower grades will be heavy, extras will command a premium. It appears to be the opinion of the majority of the packers that the season will be a short one, and therefore a smaller pack than at first anticipated may be looked for. This will apply particularly to apricots which variety of fruit suffered the most in the fierce heat in the Valleys a couple of weeks ago. At all events it is evident that all the high grade fruits are good property and will command better prices as the season progresses and the demand increases. It is observed that pears are yielding better than was anticipated and that plums are fully up to average. Grapes were somewhat injured by the recent hot spell but still give indications of a large crop. Shipments of green fruit to the East up to the 18th inst. had aggregated 1782 cars thus far this season against 1388 cars at the same period last year. Last season we shipped 208 cars of cherries against 77 this year. At this time last year we had shipped 96 cars of apricots while so far this year we have shipped 275 cars. We find for last year 258 cars of peaches shipped to date but this season shows 465. Last year we shipped to date 475 cars of plums but

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST FOR

The Sprague Canning Machinery Co.

"Hawkin's" Continuous Capper,
"Jersey Queen" Filler,
Model "M" Corn Cutter,
Corn Cookers, Silkers,
and all
MACHINES FOR CANNING PURPOSES.

A 608 page Catalogue for the asking.

GEO. E. LOCKWOOD, 308 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

If it is used in a Canning Factory I Sell it.

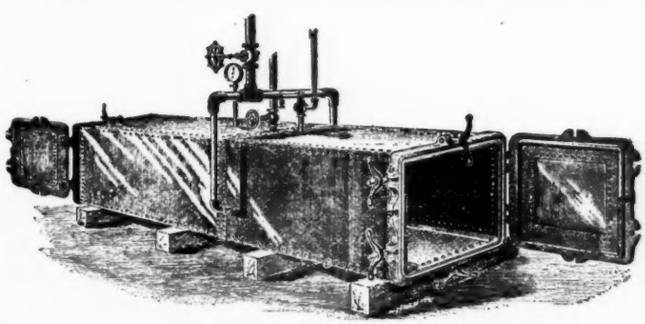
Cans, Shooks, Solder, Crates, Climax Flux, "Lockwood" Gas Machines. Tools, and Etc., Etc.

Dont worry, ask me, I'll get it for you.

SECOND HAND CANNING MACHINERY.

My Motto:—
The Buyer Must be Satisfied.

Zastrow's Oyster Steam Box.



ZASTROW'S IMPROVED SQUARE OYSTER STEAM BOX.

Every box is furnished with steam pipes fitted to box, safety valve, steam guage and all valves necessary. They are generally made 25 feet long, 30 inches wide by 29 inches high inside, to hold three 8-ft. cars easily, but are made to any desired length.

GEO. W. ZASTROW,
Mechanical Engineer,
1404-1410 THAMES ST., · BALTIMORE, MD.

this season shows 900. Last year pears showed a shipment of 342 cars up to this date, but this year we can only locate 61.

A new factor in the transporation of freight between California and the Atlantic seaboard has entered the field in the shape of the new service now being arranged by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., whereby that line has perfected arrangements with the Tahuantepec Railway (which stretches clear across Mexico at its southern end) which will permit it to take freight on its steamers at San Francisco taking same thence to Salina Cruz (the Pacific port,) thence across Mexico to Coatzacoalcos (the Atlantic port) where other steamers of the same line will meet the freight and transport it to its destination. To take care of this business which will doubtless prove enormous, the steamship company is having new ships constructed both here and in the East. The new service is scheduled to commence next spring. The railroad is already in operation, but the harbors on either side which will have elaborate terminal facilities, are not quite ready. It is claimed that a service taking but twenty days will be maintained between New York and San Francisco which is better time than the average made by the transcontinental railroads across the United States. This new line has already contracted with most of the Hawaiian sugar planters to move their crop via this new route, and since that crop aggregates 300,000 tons annualy, it can be easily seen what a business will be done with sugar alone. In already securing the vast bulk of the sugar trade from Hawaii, the Mexican road has at least practically demonstrated that it is a factor which must be reckoned with in the immediate future in the transcontinental trade of this country. It is obvious that this new line will have an effect on the canned goods trade as well, owing to the material reduction of freights which should come.

The new competitor to the California Fruit Canners' Association in the shape of the Golden State Packing Company, is making rapid progress in the development of its plans having already acquired the packing house properties of Rosenberg Bros., at Yuba City, which plant they will start in to re-model at once in order to be prepared for the season of 1906. There is no question but what this new $1,000,000.00 corporation means business and proposes to give the Association a hard rub for the cream of the business which the latter concern now controls. If the Association had been content to let well enough alone and kept out of the dried fruit business, nothing of this kind would have transpired, but when the dried fruit men found that the Association was really in earnest in its proposal to embark in that line of trade, they got "hot in the collar" and formed this new corporation which bids fair to be a very important factor in the canned goods industry of California. Further developments will be noted from time to time.

The Association and the Code-Portwood Canning Company are having a hot little fight with the Portland jobbers on account of the latter objecting to the canneries selling direct to the retail trade. The Code-Portwood people are reported to have been the first offenders, and the Association as a matter of self-protection desired to take retaliatory action, but, before following such a course, put before the Portland jobbers a course of action which would have served the same purpose and discouraged their competitor, but the jobbers couldn't see it that way and turned the Association down, which concern then "took the bull by the horns" and started out to sell direct. The controversy is purely local and will probably be amicably arranged ere long.

"CALIFORNIAN."

Utica, N. Y.—The Olney & Floyd Canning Company commenced bean canning last week.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE. Week of August 7, 1905.

THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER.

Matinees Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Fairport, N. Y., July 1, 1905.

For the sake of argument, we will concede that the old style soldered cap-hole can is good enough for "Water-color" Tomatoes, that you wouldn't eat, and can't sell. But if you make a pretense of packing Tomatoes for EATING PURPOSES, you will have to follow suit, and adopt the Sanitary Can, "The can without the cap-hole, sealed without solder or acid." This is the can of QUALITY for goods of Quality. Fill by hand and increase your average one can per bushel. Peel your fruit whole, and keep it so. Don't run it through the "crusher" and then pulverize it with the "cap-hole." Give the tomato a chance.

SANITARY CAN COMPANY,

Factory, FAIRPORT, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 105 HUDSON ST.

OUR CANS ARE MANUFACTURED UNDER MAX AMS PATENTS.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND SAMPLE CAN.

Tin Cans

for

August Delivery

PACKERS WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY PLACED THEIR ORDERS WILL SAVE MONEY BY GETTING IN THEIR STOCK OF CANS NOW, INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR LATER DELIVERIES.

The Virginia Can Company offers the trade a strong, smooth, safe can.

In writing for prices state about how many will be needed.

Virginia Can Company,

BUCHANAN, VA.

☞ *We furnish the Solder Hemmed Cap at regular prices.*

Jobbers' Views

Conditions as Observed by Leading Grocer Journals of Various Sections and Their Comments.

New York.

Business has slackened somewhat in tomatoes and the movement at present is rather small. Market, however, is firm at 67½c. to 70c. for Maryland No. 3 standards, future delivery. Spot goods, 70c. to 72½c., with the higher price the regular quotation. Improving crop conditions in the sweet-corn sections have allayed the growing anxiety as to the pack in New York State and Maine, and the market is quiet. Peas are quiet; crop at this writing is smaller than usual, but the West is expected to fill any shortagos in stocks caused by failure of crops here. Beans are quiet. Asparagus is inactive, but firm. The fruits are steady. Gallon apples and peaches and apricots show a good tone, especially the first-mentioned article. Salmon is attracting more attention, owing to the receipt of news that sockeye salmon are running in Puget Sound in very large quantities. The local market is held at $1.11 to $1.13½ for Alaska red tall 1s. Sardines of domestic packing are quiet.—*Merchants' Review.*

Chicago.

Canned Goods.—Tomatoes and salmon make the market very interesting, for both of these articles have a strong upward tendency, though tomatoes have already advanced about 5c a dozen above the price ruling a month ago. Demand for tomatoes is large, both old pack and futures being freely taken by the trade this week. The tomato market is so strong, from natural conditions—small supplies of spot goods and a very large reduction in acreage this summer—that everybody is looking for a further advance. Some predict a rise of as much as 15c a dozen above the present price. Salmon is very firm on new pack, as prospects are for a smaller output, the fish not having run at all freely this year so far, and it is now getting rather late. The Columbia river pack is extremely light and the season on Puget Sound, where the sockeyes are canned, is far behind the average. Canned corn is steady. Pears are in excellent demand, for the cheaper grades. The reports indicate that Wisconsin and other states are heavily short on peas this season. Canned apples are advancing under improved demand and very small stocks, with a small crop in prospect. String beans are steady and other canned vegetables without change. Canned asparagus is very strong and is certainly a good purchase, as, in fact, are most items of canned goods, both fruits and vegetables. California fruit crops have been damaged by extreme heat. Prices are very firm Peaches are in good demand. Sardines are steady and unchanged. Oysters, lobster, shrimp, etc., are unchanged.—*Grocers' Criterion.*

Philadelphia.

The tomato situation is unchanged but very firm. A few lots of spot goods can still be bought at 70 cents delivered, but most packers are asking 70 cents factory. Here and there futures can be bought at 70 cents, but some packers are asking 72½ to 75 cents. No sales have been made at these prices, however. The outlook for the new pack seems strong. It is reported from everywhere that the pack will be late, beginning probably not before September 1st in any volume. A few new-packed tomatoes from Baltimore are offered at 70 cents, but the quality is poor and they are going mostly to the Southwest. Corn is dull, both for spot and futures, and the price throughout is unchanged. Peas are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Peaches show no developments. No future prices have been named as yet, and the Baltimore packers all predict an extremely small pack. California peaches show no further change beyond the advance of 5 cents made by one or two packers and noted last week. Apples are very stiff, prices ranging from $2.15 to $2.25. Several packers have entirely retired from the market.—*Grocery World.*

Boston.

Respecting gallon apples, the prospects indicate a very short crop of apples, both in New York State and Maine, this year. Prices on gallon apples will be considerably higher than they were last year. Spot stocks are very closely cleaned up, and there is quite an active demand, with prices ruling considerably higher than two weeks ago. Wisconsin packers have withdrawn all apples for the present, owing to the very light yield. The conditions have not improved at all since our last week's report. Both spot and future tomatoes are very firm, and there is a disposition on the part of the trade to buy freely at market quotations. Prices on Santa Clara prunes for fall delivery are still advancing, and Oregon packers have advanced their prices in sympathy with California. New apricots for fall delivery look cheap, when compared with evaporated apples and prunes, and all three promise to be much higher than last year, while apricots are considerably lower. Salmon are about the same as per last week's report. It is

AS TO REASONS.

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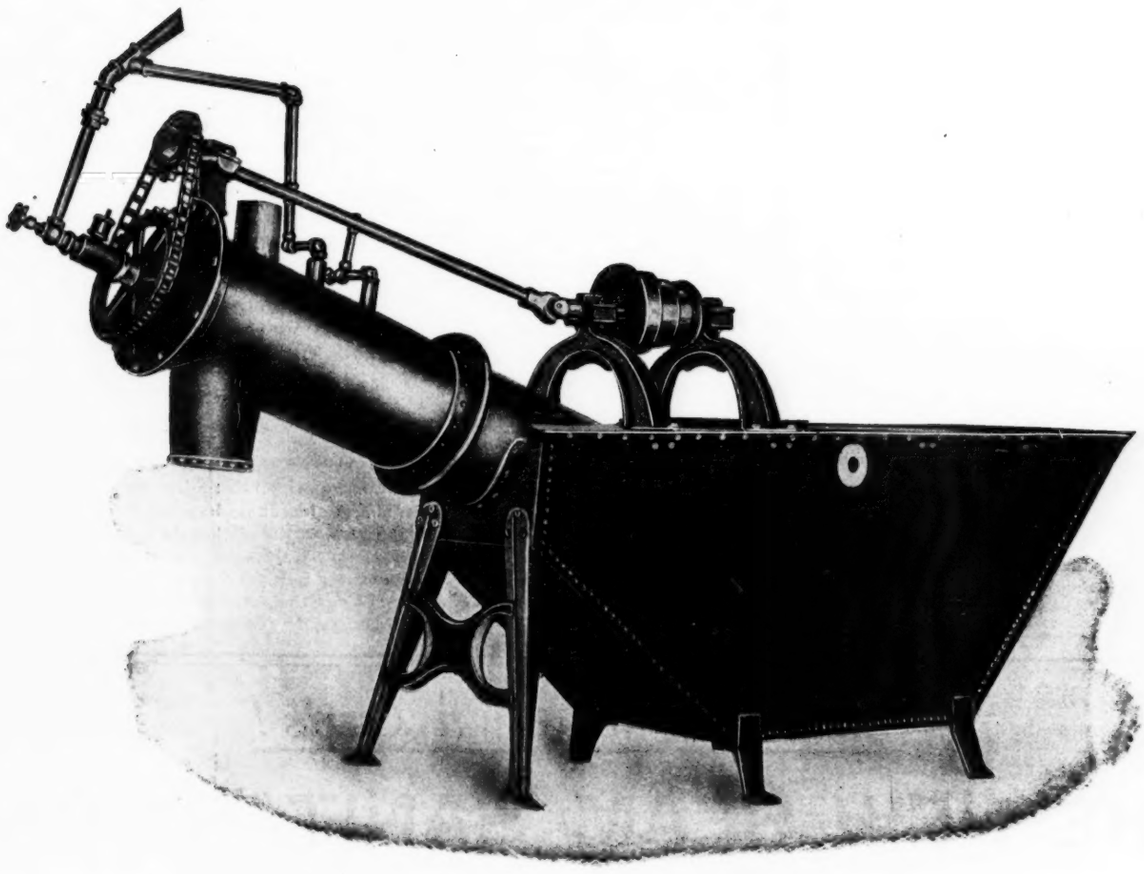

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Sprague Canning Machinery Company,

DANIEL G. TRENCH & CO., General Agents

42 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO ILL.

reported that there is a slight improvement in the run of sockeye salmon, which is good news for the trade throughout the country, as the demand for this grade of fish is unprecedented. The weather is certainly very favorable for the corn crop, except that it is a little dry. If this continues, with some rain, there will be a good crop. However, it is too early to prophesy with much certainty.—*New England Grocer.*

Montreal, Can.

The interest of the trade is centered in these lines and the prices for the remaining fruits and vegetables are eagerly awaited. In the meantime orders are being placed for future delivery Some houses finding themselves with peas, strawberries and salmon of last year's pack on hand in larger quantities than they can readily dispose of, are getting out from under at a loss. But retailers are, as a general thing, buying on a from-hand-to-mouth basis.

Toronto, Can.

The trade are still speculating as to what will be the outcome of the salmon pack on the Fraser. Although sockeyes are being caught freely in the traps along Vancouver Island, they are only beginning to run along the Fraser River. This will delay the Fraser River pack somewhat, and the salmon situation is said to be somewhat firmer on this account. Meanwhile the fishermen are anticipating a record catch, and the number taken is increasing daily. The usual summer demand for canned fruits, vegetables, fish and condiments is reported. New pack canned peas have already appeared in the market in small quantities.—*Canadian Grocer.*

London, England.

Salmon.—There is no change to report. Fishing has commenced on many rivers along the Pacific Coast, but it is much too early to form an opinion as to the result of the packing. Lobsters are moving off freely at steady prices. Sardines.—The week's business has been of a very quiet nature. Reports of the fishing in France give the results as practicalty nil, but the Portuguese operations are somewhat better. Fruits.—The continued great heat in California has interfered with packing operations, and, in consequence, a number of canneries have withrawn their quotations.

Liverpool, England.

Salmon.—Prices are very firm for spot one-pound and half-pound flats, what little stocks there are in these sizes being in very small compass. The good demand reported last week for best quality talls continues. Prices are also firm for new season's salmon for both overland and steamer arrivals. Lobsters have a quiet sale and rather high prices are asked for good packs Sardines unchanged in value, although a fair amount of business is doing. Fruits.—The good demand continnes at steady prices. Meats moving steadily at recent limits. Rabbits more inquired for.—*Grocers' Gazette.*

When Peas Were Big Money Makers.

Pears were not planted in the Delaware peninsula as dwarf trees to any great extent till the late '50's, and at that time principally as family plantings; but the fancy prices at which they sold in the cities caused them to be shipped principally instead of being consumed at home, and the introduction of dwarf pear trees may be termed the commencement of general commercial pear culture here. First-class pears sold in Philadelphia market in 1866, the year of phenomenally high prices, for $5 and $6 a bushel box, and I think sometimes even higher. These handsome prices in the '60's stimulated planting commercially, but the high prices of trees was a check. Good standard pear trees were sold to farmers then for 65 cents apiece in orchard planting lots. Notwithstanding the high prices for nursery stock, pear trees of many varieties, but most extensively Bartlett and Duchess, were liberally planted in the '60's and '70's. In the '80's, Kieffers began to be planted, and prices continued to be remunerative.

By reference to my account of sales, I find that in 1869, a year of large fruit crops, Bartletts sold in Philadelphia at $2 a box, in 1871 both Bartlett and Duchess sold for $1.25 a box. In 1872 my last small shipment of 16 boxes of Vicar sold, on November 5, six boxes for $3.50, nine boxes for $3 and one box for $2.25, making $50.25 for a small one-horse load. In 1873 Duchess sold for $2 a box, in 1874 Bartletts for $2, $3 and $3.50. In 1876 Duchess sold for $2, $2.25 and $2.50; in 1882 for $1 to $1.20 a basket. In 1892 Bartletts sold from $1 to $1.20 a crate. About this time Kieffers were going to market in considerable quantities and selling at about the same price as Duchess.

Up to that time we were free from the cost of spraying for scale insects, and from the late '60's to the middle '90's may be termed the golden era of pear growing on this peninsula. By this latter date Kieffers were more and more extensively in the markets, year by year, and in the late '90's they were so extensively in the market that prices dropped to slightly above cost of production and marketing, thus dragging down the price of Duchess and other less productive varieties below the cost of production. As Duchess commonly sells for about the same price as Kieffers, and does not yield one-quarter the amount of fruit per acre, they have for a number of years past been selling far below the cost of production.—*James S. Harris, Kent County, Md. in American Agriculturist.*

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NO HOLES or CAPS

The Entire Top Open.

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Impossible in packing to lacerate delicate food products. Will stand both retort and bath processing. A perfect sanitary can is obtained, eliminating all the faults of the old unsanitary type, making an ideal package, as cheap, more attractive, wholesome and better than anything yet devised.

A descriptive illustrated catalogue and sample can sent upon request Please state kind of goods packed.

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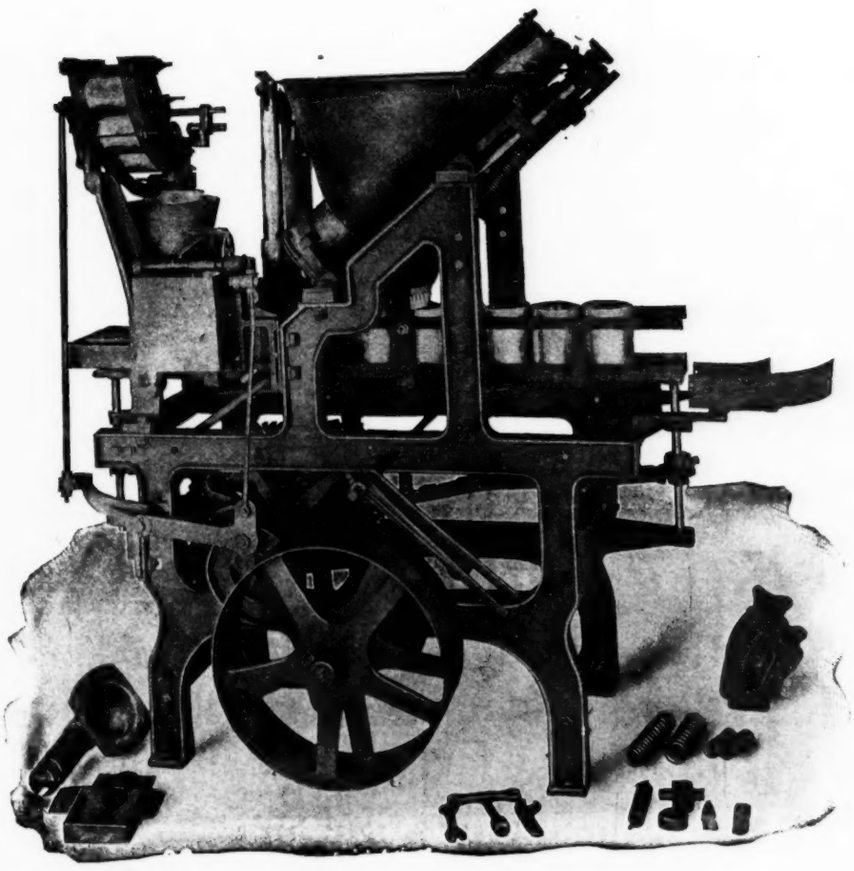
Uniform Fill. No Waste. Whole Tomatoes.



Everything Goes into the Can.

Can be Regulated to Fill any Desired Quantity.

AYARS MACHINE COMPANY,

SALEM, NEW JERSEY.

U. S. CLIMATE AND CROP BULLETIN.

WEEK ENDING MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the week ending July 31 the Ohio Valley and northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States and New England experienced temperatures too low for best results, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Rains interfered with farm work in the Missouri Valley, Northeastern Texas and in portions of the Lower Ohio Valley and East Gulf Coast districts, while rain is needed in Georgia, portions of Florida, Northern Mississippi, Northern Illinois, Ohio and Northern New Jersey.

In the Ohio Valley the growth of corn has been somewhat checked by cool weather, but elsewhere in the principal corn States this crop has made excellent progress. Throughout the Atlantic Coast districts a fine crop is indicated. In Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Northern Texas the condition of corn is not so promising.

With but few exceptions, the reports indicate a very light crop of apples.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

New England.—Boston: Weather favorable in southern portion, but too cool in northern portion; showers Saturday and Sunday very beneficial, but more moisture generally needed; crops in good coudition; corn silking; apples poor; other fruits plentilul.

New York.—Ithaca: Cool week, first part fair, general rains on the 30th; corn and beans making rapid growth; apples and pears light; peaches and plums good.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Cool nights; rainfall deficient in most sections, but damaging rains in localities; corn advanced rapidly and promises good returns; except apples, most fruits are fair.

New Jersey.—Atlantic City: Drought has been very severe in central and northern sections, but copious showers in these sections on 26th and 30th were generally beneficial; apples dropping; peaches continue promising.

Virginia.—Richmond: Good week; corn in fine condition; apples short, except locally.

Texas.—Galveston: Showers in north most of week, but fair in latter part; generally fair in south; work delayed and crops foul in northeast, but showers beneficial; corn generally good, but damaged by rain in north; fruit fair to good.

Arkansas.—Little Rock: Temperature seasonable, local showers; early corn fair, late improving, needs cultivation; apples and peaches dropping, light yields promised.

Tennessee.—Nashville: Showers during week improved crops, which are in fair condition where sufficiently cultivated, but much late corn very unpromising; fruits inferior; apples dropping.

Kentucky.—Louisville: Weather favorable; corn prospects excellent, tomatoes fine; peaches fair; apples dropping.

West Virginia.—Parkersburg: Clear, cool weather; corn very promising; apples promise less than half crop; other fruits rather scarce.

Ohio.—Columbus: Corn in good condition, but too cool for best growth; apples, plums and pears poor; peaches fair.

Michigan.—Grand Rapids: Corn earing well; apple prospects continue to decline,

Iowa.—Des Moines: Week cooler than usual, with ample rainfall for present needs; corn is making fine progress, with indications of normal yield; in few localities early apple yield is fair.

Kansas.—Topeka: Corn in fine condition and making good growth, tasseling and silking, earing in north; apples good.

California.—San Francisco: Weather favorable for most crops; beans a large crop; deciduous fruits fair.

Utah.—Salt Lake City; Temperature above and precipitation below normal; showers insufficient; drought, winds, insects and blight caused considerable damage; corn doing well generally; fruit ripening fast.

JAMES BERRY, Chief of Climate and Crop Division.

Maryland and Delaware Section.

Weather.—The past week was cool, and several consecutive days without rain afforded an opportunity for work to progress with some acceleration. Showery weather obtained at its beginning and ending, however, and damage was done to fields in some localities by flooding.

Crops.—Corn is very promising. In southern counties, however, owing to excessive rain, corn's general condition is not so good as elsewhere, with poor condition on light soil. The bulk of the early apple crop has been picked, with an abundant yield and fair quality. Late apples still promise fair results. The peach outlook has been further reduced by rotting. Blackberries continue to be plentiful.

E. D. EMIGH, Acting Section Director.

I have found

that the quality of materials which go into the manufacture of my flux can be obtained in but one factory in the world. I have tried them all. I take all they produce. Therefore the man or firm who states that they can match my goods, no matter at what price, ***DELIBERATELY MISREPRESENTS.***

Standard Soldering Flux can't be matched by anyone at any price.

Next week I'll tell you another reason why you should use my flux.

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THE MOST NOTABLE

Series of Articles ever Published in connection with the Canned Goods Industry was those of

A Complete Course in Canning

Why? Because they told in detail the entire operation of Canning or Preserving in every article put up. Told in language and in manner that can be understood by all. For this reason they proved of the greatest value to every canned goods packer.

We advised all to save the copies of The Trade containing this series, but all did not do so, and now many want the Course. And so we have consented to publish it in book form. Many have sent in their orders, we want the rest. Never mind the price, $5.00, that can come later, but let us know now if you want a copy.

THE TRADE.

THE TRADE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE TRADE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED.

E. S. JUDGE, - - - - - - President and Managing Editor.
A. I. JUDGE, - - - - - - Secty.-Treas., Asst. Editor.

Office: No. 5 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

THE TRADE is the *only* paper published exclusively in the interest of the *Canned Goods Packers* of the United States and Canada. Established in 1878.

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Make all Drafts or Money Orders payable to THE TRADE CO.
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Notices of *Hands Wanted* or *Situations Wanted* will be inserted free for paid annual subscribers; other parties will be charged 20c. per line each insertion.

Packers are invited and requested to use the columns of THE TRADE for inquiries and discussions on all matters among themselves pertaining to their business.

Business communications from all sections are desired, but anonymous letters will be ignored. E. S. JUDGE, Managing Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., as second-class mail matter.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUSU 4, 1905.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE COLOR LINE.

We wish to premise by saying this is not a political editorial, it is worthy of observation however, to what extent the color question has been forced upon the people of the United States during the past few years, in the first place there came upon us the cry, of the "Yellow Journals" and we were pretty nearly surfaced with reference to it. About a year or more ago, public comment tried to frighten us with reference to the "yellow peril," which was the natural result of the ascendency of Japan in the far East and of the incidental proability of the general ascendency of the Malay race. It caused a good deal of commotion in the United States and on our Pacific Coast a farther considerable amount of antipathy and defensive preparation; resulting from this was the enforcement of what are probably unconstitutional American laws against the Chinese as a specialty and again out of this came the characteristic, but very strong, almost silent protest of China against our application of such laws, till today we are in the midst of a very Strong Chinese Boycott of everything American, with the probability of worse things later on. In time we will probably become accustomed to even that, yet we no sooner become familiar in the observation of it, than another yellow peril, of even more portentious aspects, raises its head at New Orleans and seriously affects Southwestern business. The "yellow peril" of the yellow fever has heretofore been regarded as one of real importance and generally considered with other plagues as outside the regulation or control of man. If we remember rightly, when King David of old had to choose his punishment from the three afflictions of war, pestilence and famine, we beleive he chose pestilence, praying that he might fall into the hands of God rather in to the hands of man. In regard to the yellow fever however, it would appear that it is altogether a matter of mosquito management from first to last or to put it in a trenchant form we learn that the acquisition and control of Cuba was a matter of mosquitos and muskets. The New Orleans danger appears to lie altogether in a silver streaked mosquito, which spreads the disease by inoculation, which reminds us that a few years back the country was stirred up over another source of yellow peril, a name which was not however given to the Gold Fever. Later on as the developments of Governmental matters brought us all face to face with the fact that we are about to have deficiencies in almost every department of Government; the parties who have been causes of these deficiencies have turned upon each other and are calling each other names and at present the whole country appears to be afflicted with a yellow peril of dishonesty, such as the world has not before had to record to the same extent. Even departments which were supposed to be among the best managed, economically, advantageously and honestly, are giving proof that there has been an amount of dishonesty and graft almost incredible. We have all become convinced that there is no department of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, that will bear investigation and even the latest reports from Panama indicate that while the Frenchmen that were to build that Panama canal, were full of everything that was incapable and dishonest it will soon appear that the Americans can go them many better on it. The postoffice department turned out to be rotten with mismanagement and misappropriation and here this Spring we regret to say there has come such evidence of dishonesty in the powers and application of them of the Agricultural Department that the yellow tint is coming very nearly home with all parties connected with Agricultural products. Cotten and wheat have already been investigated disastrously for the management. It has been shown that the costly reports gotten by the Government from thousands of agents have been manipulated and sold in advance to brokers in New York so as to give them opportunity to take advantage of the market from the knowledge acquired. More than this, the information received has been deliberately falsified so as to suit certain clicques and combinations in the interest of money making.

It is perhaps to be a matter of congratulation that the canning industry and its crops have not been made a specialty by the Government.

The previlent "yellow peril" of dishonesty however is rapidly and effectually affecting every person in the nation, till at last we begin to doubt all kinds of business enterprises and powers of any kind. We see the best men of America apparently, connected with Life Insurance schemes that are dishonest to the last dollar and just now the danger is, that the mind of the whole country will become so corrupted that dishonest practices will come to be considered "the thing."

President Roosevelt is waging a strong war against this condition of things, but the task he has before him in that direction is very much greater than were the labors of Hercules in cleaning out the Augean stables. We wish him luck in his undertaking, but with the Panama cannal to attend to, with peace to manage between Russia and Japan, and with the miltitudinous lines of occupation, which he manages to cut out for himself, we believe that even his strenuous nature will find itself overtaxed. We think it proper to call this attention to the "yellow peril" now menacing us and to hope that the management of the Agricultural Department will not be ruined by the probe that is being put into it.

Tri-State Packers' Association.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of this Association held at the Clayton House, Wilmington, Del., on next Thursday, Aug. 10th. Session will open at 11 A. M. Matters pertinent to the Season and of direct financial business importance to all packers of Fruits and Vegetables will be presented.

Principal among these will be the Secretary's report of the condition of the tomato and corn crops in the three States of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, a matter of vital consequence to all packers and distributors throughout the whole country. This is no Department Report, but can be relied on, being Compiled from direct individual reports of packers and growers secured by the excellent methods of the officers and committee

of the Association, and which gave such great satisfaction at the last meeting. These reports will be discussed after being read and members will be invited to express their views respecting the subject.

A statement as to the stocks of spot tomatoes on hand, to date, in the three States will be made.

Other matters of special interest and importance to members will be brought before the meeting. The Trade will make a report of this meeting when it occurs, but our readers should remember that this Association gives no figures for publication; the only way to get them is to be a member and attend the meeting and secure them direct from the Secretary, it calls for but one day's time and small expense to do this and the return is beyond computation valuable.

If you are not already a member you should join at once, for business reasons, the secretary is C. M. Dasheill; Princess Anne, Md., an old packer and one of the best informed business men in the industry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

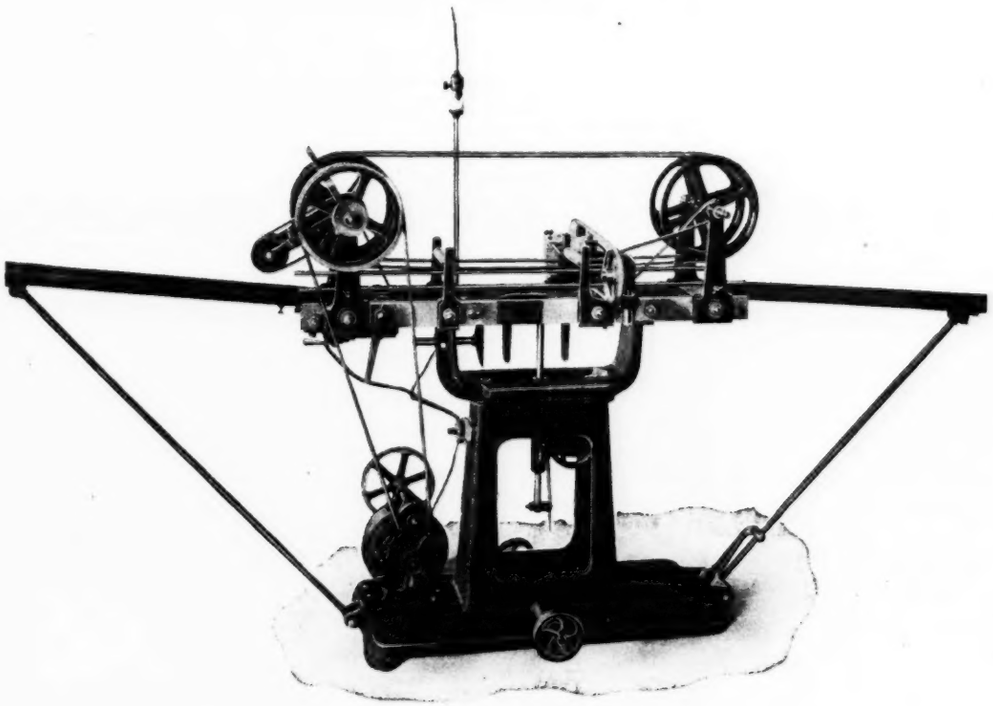
BALTIMORE, July 29, 1905.

Tomatoes.—The tomato market this week, especially on No. 3 standards, has been showing a very strong tendency to advance, and at this writing we do not know of any No. 3 standards which can be bought at less than 72½c. per dozen. This is true of this entire section—Baltimore. Harford county and the Peninsula. The Peninsula and county packers seem to be sold out. There are some goods still on hand here in Baltimore, which are being very strongly held at 72½c. per dozen or higher. If you want any tomatoes for prompt shipment at 72½c. per dozen, would suggest your wiring us. The market is in good, strong shape, stronger than is generally believed, and the tendency seems to be at present decidedly upward. Some tomatoes are being packed here in Baltimore, but there is nothing in the situation as it exists in Baltimore to justify any weakness Since packers began working, several weeks ago, the tendency of the market on raw stock has been steadily upward; today they are paying 50c. to 52½c. per bushel. Of course, this indicates very light arrivals, and i might reasonably be assumed that as soon as the season has progressed to the point when arrivals will be heavier, the price of the raw stock will decline.

Good Economy to Obtain the Best.

The most efficient, compact, durable, simple aud easiest running labeling machine is

The "New Model" Burt.



This Guarantee is Subject to Buyer's Approval:

"If the BURT LABELER is installed there will never be need for another machine because it lasts a lifetime—nothing to wear out."

Burt Machine Company,

BALTIMORE.

In any ordinary season this would certainly be the case. However, this season packers have no peaches to work on, and, as most of them are cleaned out of tomatoes, and in view of the improved conditions, there is a disposition to pack, and this will in all probability keep up the price of raw stock. We do not want to appear bullish, but the above seems to be a fair statement of the condition of the market at present.

On future tomatoes sellers have apparently disappeared. We are offering today 72½c., less 1½%, Peninsula, for all the futures we can find, and it is almost impossible to place any orders, even at this figure. With positive business in hand we could probably take care of orders for moderate quantities at 72½c. per dozen, but the market on these is in stronger shape if anything than on spots. The reports coming in from various sections indicate rather unsatisfactory crop conditions. These reports, however, are always coming in and ordinarily can be taken with considerable allowance. There is one feature about the situation, however, which may be a strong indication of packers' real ideas. We know a number of packers who have not sold heavily on futures, no more than one-half of their prospective pack. These packers are offering to buy back their contracts, which they would not do if they felt they were going to have a good crop.

Corn.—Spot stocks of corn are not large, the demand is fair, and during the past month or six weeks there has been a slightly upward tendency to the market.

Future corn is selling out fairly well. No change to report in the market; we can still buy Harford county style standard at 52½c.; extra shoe peg at 62½c.; Maine style at 57½c. to 60c. per dozen, all less 1½%, f. o. b. Factory.

Peaches.—No change to report; packers are working a few from day to day, but only offering for spot shipment. The market is in strong shape. Of course, business is not large, as buyers are only taking hold for spot requirements and waiting for developments on the new pack.

Berries.—We would like to call your attention to the berry market here. There is every reason to look for a good fall trade on these goods, and anything like activity in the market would necessarily result in considerably higher prices. The stock of cherries, blackberries, strawberries and blueberries is light. We can still buy at prices which have been prevailing here for some time.

Peas.—A feature of the Baltimore market at present is the good demand we are having for peas. Almost all grades are moving out, but the stock of cheap seconds and standards is being cut down considerably.

Sweet Potatoes.—The market closes in Baltimore this week on No. 3 standards for spot shipment at 90c. per dozen, regular; very few to be had even at that price.

Yours truly, THOMAS G. CRANWELL & CO.

ABERDEEN, MD., July 29, 1905.

Weather and Tomatoes.—Weather conditions are as usual at this time of the year, except possibly a little more rain in some sections than is best for maturing tomatoes. However, from the fact that we have had an unusual fall of rain during July, the chances are that we will have a dry August, which is favorable to ripening tomatoes, providing the heat is not excessive. Growers in some sections report a lack of bloom and some blight, others that tomatoes are looking well, and, considering the reduced acreage, the crop is doing as well as could be expected.

As buying continues for both spot and future tomatoes and market seems to be strengthening from day to day, it is quite natural that there are but few sellers, under such conditions, and these sellers are inclined to offer only a percentage of their holdings at advanced figures, anticipating still better prices for the balance of their holdings.

We quote both spots and futures at 72½c. cash, less 1½%, f. o. b. Factory, with few sellers.

Corn.—Weather conditions have been extremely favorable in this section for growing corn. New packing will be ready for shipment about August 15.

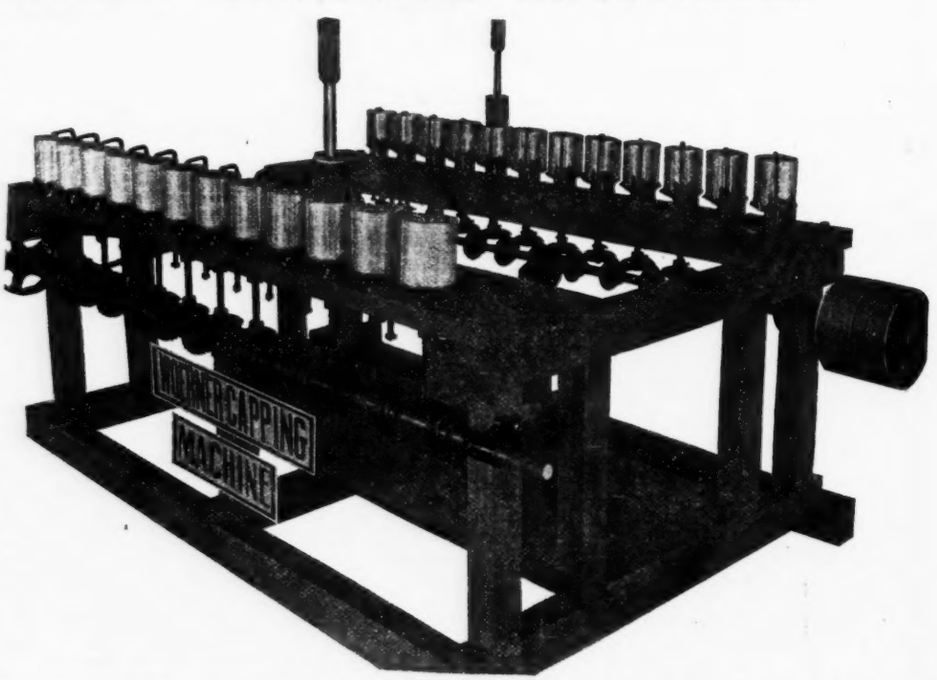
Very truly yours STRASBAUGH, SILVER & CO.

Artificial Propagation of Clams.

Dr. James L. Kellogg, of Williamstown, professor in biology at Williams College, is at Chatham, Mass., under the direction of Dr. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts fish and game commission, for the purpose of making an experiment in the artificial culture of clams. Dr. Kellogg has plotted out a piece of clam flat about a tenth of an acre in extent in the big flats at the "Powder Hole," at Monomoy Pt., where, he says, there are exceptionally favorable opportunities for experimenting with artificial clam propagation.

In regard to the work, Dr. Kellogg said: "The growing of clams is entirely feasible and much easier to carry on than the propagation of oysters, which has been proven so successful as to have become a profitable investment for millions of capital and it furnishes employment for thousands of men. If the Massachusetts legislators could only be brought to see the wisdom of so amending our State laws that sections of beaches could be

THE WOERNER CAPPING MACHINE.



It is a power capper requiring less than one horse power to operate. Two half-grown boys, with no previous experience can cap from 12,000 to 20,000 3-pound cans per day.

Without any adjustment it will cap one and two-pound cans equally as well as three-pound cans, without risk or worry. It is always ready for work for a large or small quantity as desired.

It prevents strikes on capping in your factory, as any boy or man, with no knowledge of capping, can do the work as well as a professional.

When you receive the machine from the railroad company it is all ready to belt up and go to work. No guess coming from anyone.

It will do better work than any of the high priced machines. No machinist is required to keep it in running order, nor any high priced gas apparatus to run it, simply Clark's Oil System or gasolene pressure, nothing more.

It is not a new machine but a well tried capper. I have had it in use for twenty-seven years, making the necessary improvements from time to time. I am therefore able to give you the benefit of my own practical experience for this length of time.

It requires no one to look after it, as it can not get out of order and will last a lifetime.

It will cap your cans, any size opening, at an expense of less than three cents per 100 cans. This expense is less than any other capper will show.

It requires four and a half by seven feet of floor space. It has a tight and loose pulley, and should run at a speed of about sixty, and not over seventy, revolutions.

It is the cheapest and best capper now on the market, costing $300, F. O. B. cars, Liverpool, N. Y. We have two of the cappers in use ourselves, and now we have one on hand to ship. We will always keep from one to three on hand to avoid disappointment in shipping.

DAVID C. WOERNER, Liverpool, N. Y.

S. O. RANDALL,
416 Marine Bank Bldg., Baltimore,
Southern Agent.

ing this palatable shellfish to exist if fishermen and their lawmakers would work in harmony to increase the supply and at the same time build up a very profitable industry. During the college vacation Dr. Kellogg enters upon shellfish work with the State Commission, having become an adept in propagating through experience along the Atlantic Coast, working as far south as Louisiana, where he says the finest possible opportunities exist for the culture of oysters on an extensive scale.—*The Fishing Gazette.*

Canned Salmon.

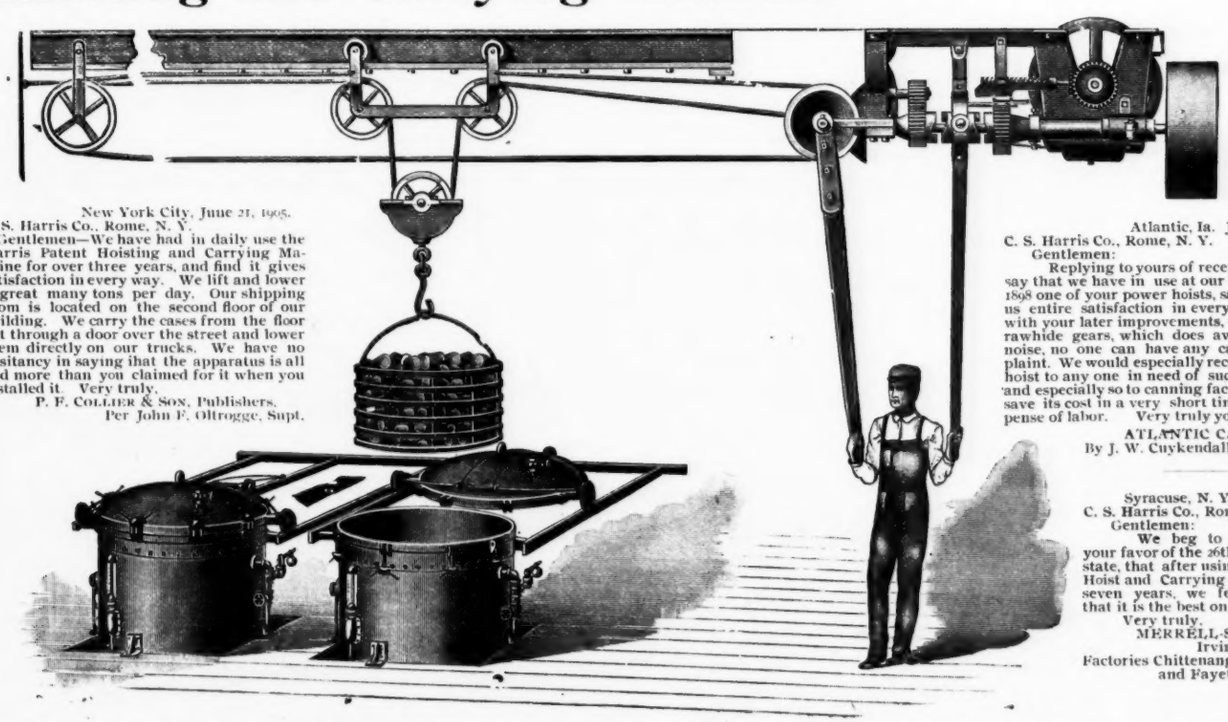
The sockeyes have at last materialized in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca in large numbers and are steadily heading up the Sound waters. It is impossible to say as yet, according to latest advices from the coast, whether the genuine run is on or merely a spurt of spawning fish. All reports from the headlands and from the watchers in the Gulf would indicate that the schools are as numerous as ever, and the usual camp-followers in the way of sharks, blackfish and porpoises, are thick in their train. At this writing the salmon are about off Victoria, B. C., and the new traps of the Capitol City Canning Co., at Esquimault Harbor, are loaded down with fish. The run is late but not abnormally so and there is ample time for the canneries in which such extensive preparations have been made, to make up for much lost headway. Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, predicts that the sockeye catch this year will not exceed 600,000 cases, or fifty per cent, of the pack of four years ago. Mr. Kershaw assigns as his reason for the falling off as compared with the last big run the fact that in 1901 a dam was maintained on the Quesnel River, in British Columbia, which shut off the fish from three-fourths of their spawning grounds. The dam is not in existence now. The fish commissioner states, however, that in value this year's pack will be equal to that of 1901, owing to the fact that more attention is paid now to other grades of salmon and that more of them are canned now than in former years. A pack of 900,000 cases, as estimated by the commissioner, would be double the pack of 1902 and four times that of 1903 or 1904.

The sockeye run in Northern British Columbia waters this season developed much earlier than in Puget Sound. Salmon were abundant in the Gulf of Georgia even on the 15th instant, and from this source the American canneries at Blaine, Wash., were taking all that they could handle by that date. The San Juan Fishing and Packing Company took sockeyes at the same date almost down to the estuary of the Fraser. So far the majority of the Northern British Columbia canneries, with the exception of those on Naas Harbor, have packed more sockeye salmon than it was expected

leased to individuals who would be protected thereby from unscrupulous poachers, I am confident, this could soon be made very profitable to thousands of fishermen. If fishermen would throw aside all feelings or envy and jealousy in this to them very important question and realize the great financial benefits that would accrue therefrom, I think they would soon urge their legislators to pass favorable laws. There are thousands upon thousands of waste beaches which could be utilized, and were the pioneers in the movement accorded protection I am positive the growing of clams could be successfull carried on. Hundreds of men could secure grants upon which to plant or sow the small clams where the growth and increase would be more than 1,000 per cent, in one year. Right here in Chatham I find plenty of little clams just the size for planting, and I am going to sow a small plot at Monomoy point simply to demonstrate what can be done there under favorable circumstances. Of course they can have no legal protection, but the members of the life-saving crew there have promised to do their best to watch it and request others to abstain from digging them until we have been able to show the easy feasibility of clam culture. In my opinion there is land enough around the commonwealth's shores, for every fisherman who desires to secure a grant of clamflat to have his own clam garden, and if this condition of affairs should ensue there would be no danger of the clam supply becoming exhausted as already seems to be the case. It seems to be even now almost impossible for the markets to secure good clams for their retail trade, and it is a thing of the past entirely for vessel fishermen to secure salt clam bait as in former years. There is no need for these conditions to have obtained, I am prepared to demonstrate, providing the laws would protect those who should start active clam propagation, and my mission at Monomoy is to prove on a small scale what could be accomplished on broader lines. Clams will grow so rapidly and increase so fast after the spawning period that it is best to plant them, if they are an inch long, some distance apart in regular rows, so they will not be crowded within a year or so, and even then they will need thinning out at intervals. After a man should therefore have a good sized clam garden he would need to be taking out quite a good many to prevent them getting too thick for healthy growth, thus supplying his customers regularly and keep his farm in good condition."

Dr. Kellogg is enthusiastic regarding the very few obstacles to contend with in the propagation of clams, as compared with that of oysters and other shell fish, and is extremely desirous for the fish and game commission of Massachusetts to be given an opportunity to prove what can be done in this respect. He is greatly concerned over the rapid depletion of the clam supply and holds that it is entirely unnecesssary for that condition regard-

The Harris Patent Power Hoisting and Carrying Machine



New York City, June 21, 1905.
C. S. Harris Co., Rome, N. Y.
Gentlemen—We have had in daily use the Harris Patent Hoisting and Carrying Machine for over three years, and find it gives satisfaction in every way. We lift and lower a great many tons per day. Our shipping room is located on the second floor of our building. We carry the cases from the floor out through a door over the street and lower them directly on our trucks. We have no hesitancy in saying that the apparatus is all and more than you claimed for it when you installed it. Very truly,
P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers.
Per John F. Oltrogge, Supt.

Atlantic, Ia. Jan. 12, 1905.
C. S. Harris Co., Rome, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Replying to yours of recent date would say that we have in use at our factory since 1898 one of your power hoists, same is giving us entire satisfaction in every respect, and with your later improvements, especially the rawhide gears, which does away with the noise, no one can have any cause for complaint. We would especially recommend your hoist to any one in need of such machinery and especially so to canning factories. It will save its cost in a very short time in the expense of labor. Very truly yours,
ATLANTIC CANNING CO.
By J. W. Cuykendall.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28, '04.
C. S. Harris Co., Rome, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
We beg to acknowledge your favor of the 26th, and wish to state, that after using the Harris Hoist and Carrying Machines for seven years, we feel confident that it is the best on the market.
Very truly,
MERRELL-SOULE CO.
Irving S. Merrell
Factories Chittenango, N. Y. and Fayetteville, N. Y

C. S. HARRIS COMPANY, - ROME, N. Y.

they would by this date. A statement to that effect was made today by Mr. W. H. Barker, general manager of the British Columbia Packers' Association, who returned recently from a trip along the northern coast.

The run of salmon in Southeastern Alaska and Central Alaska is late, and the pack to last advices considerably short of that to the corresponding time in 1904, according to the San Francisco *Trade Journal*. The superintendent of the North Pacific Packing and Transportation Company's cannery at Klawack writes that there are plenty of Salmon outside, but, owing to the unusual dry weather, they have not started in. He says that with a change to rain the fish will get a sniff of fresh water and the run will be heavy.—The Fishing Gazette.

Canning Items.

New Firms, Changes, Incorporations, Fires, Improvements, Items of Interest.

California.

Marysville, Cal.—It is stated authoritatively in this city that the Rosenberg dried fruit packing establishment in Yuba City is to be enlarged by the addition of a canning plant, and that it will be ready to handle the fruit of next season. The plant was originally a cannery, and was conducted one season as such. It was then equipped for handling only evaporated fruits, and for many years has done a very large business in this line. It is one of the largest plants of the kind in California. The reason assigned for the re-embarkation in the canning business is that in making contracts for canning fruits competitors of the firm have this year inserted clauses in their contracts covering the drying of fruits as well, and refusing to purchase one without the other. The supply of dried fruit for the Rosenberg plant is in this manner threatened, and to protect itself the firm is forced to go into the cadning business again and contract for all varieties of fruits. There are already three large canneries in this district and all in operation. Outside eannery people have had buyers here, and have been successful in procuring quantities of canning peaches. The Obermeyer Company, of San Francisco, is also looking for a cannery here, and between the several sources of competition the outlook for good prices to the grower is decidedly encouraging. The prices paid for peaches this season were never equaled in any preceding year.

Canada.

Vancouver, B. C.—Dr. C. J. Fagan, provincial Medical Health Officer, made a tour of the Fraser River salmon canneries recently in the interests of public health. He visited all the canneries on the river, using in his trip a small launch which has been chartered for the season by his department. Dr. Fagan found all the canneries in a very cleanly state. This season an officer of the department will be stationed on the river, and he will daily inspect the canneries to see that the health regulations are lived up to in every detail.

Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn.—Judge H. W. Doolittle, of Branford, and E. H. Rutler, of Guilford, have been appointed commissioners on the bankrupt estate of the Guilford Canning Company, of Guilford. They will hold a meeting September 20 to take action upon the claims presented against the estate.

Louisiana.

St. Bernard, La.—The Joullian Cannery, under way at the Lake Borgne Canal, will be a paying investment. The Joullians are experienced men in the oyster business, and the fact that they picked out the banks of the Lake Borgne Canal to establish a plant is proof that the location is a good one for this character of industry.

Maine.

Wilton, Me.—Marble & Dingley, of Wilton, are erecting a building 75 x 25 feet for canning corn. It is adjacent to and above their grist mill on Depot street and will be well equipped with modern canning machinery. They also have a crew making cans in the second story of their grist mill.

Massachusetts.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Superintendent W. H. Day stated recently that the Great Barrington Canning Factory would begin operations about the middle of August.

Tennessee.

Newbern, Tenn.—The Newbern Canning Factory, owned by a number of Newbern progressive citizens, and managed by C. F. Harwood, will soon be in operation. The building is completed and a carload of cans has been received lately. About fifty operators will be employed.

Kraut Manufacturers' Attention

Reduced Prices of

CORE CUTTERS FOR 1905

Every Kraut Manufacturer should have one.
Saves 15% of your Cabbage.
Gives the Kraut a better Flavor.

Made in Two Sizes at Reduced Prices

So that Every Kraut Manufacturer Can Afford To Use Them.

You can't make good Kraut without it.

Two New Sizes

—OF—

Kraut Cutters

at Reduced Prices.

Write for Catalogue.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y. U. S. A.

The Eby Tomato Corer and Pineapple Eye Remover.

Just what the Canners have been looking for, cuts the core and eyes out core shape, does the work neatly and fast; saves fruit, labor and money.

Price per dozen, - $6.00

Price for one by mail, post paid 75c

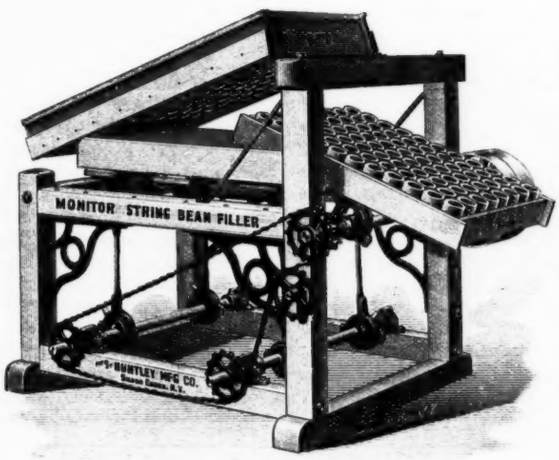
Address all orders to

P. J. EBY,

TROTWOOD, O.

HERE'S A MACHINE

Which will Fill Cans as fast as you can handle them, and has a record of 25,000 cans of string beans a day.



"We cannot see how anything could be made to do better work."—Demeritt & Palmer Packing Company, Waterbury, Vt.

"We are well satisfied with the Monitor String Bean Filler and consider it superior to any machine of its kind.—Cazenovia Canning Co., Cazenovia, N. Y.

"Your Can Filler has given us excellent satisfaction."—Wayland County Preserving Co., Newark, N.Y.

"We have bought a great many machines since we have been in the canning business, some of them were very satisfactory, but none have pleased us from the very first trial as your Bean Filler has done."—Indiana Canning Co., Evansville, Ind.

The illustration shows what a simple yet mightily effective machine the Moniter Can Filler is.

You can use it to just as good advantage on apples, blue berries, plums, beets, black raspberries, thimble berries and apricots as on beans.

Don't let the season go by without having this machine installed, for it will pay for itself over any other filler you may have in added capacity, to say nothing of labor.

WRITE TODAY FOR CATALOGUE.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.,

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISIONS.

By H. W. WILEY, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[*Continued From Last Week.*]

DEPATRMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1905.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir:—In your note of June 2, 1903, you transmit to me an excerpt from the appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1157, 1158), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs, and liquors, and forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the consignee any such goods imported from a foreign country which the Secretary of Agriculture has "reported to him to have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangeaous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are imported, or which shall be falsely labeled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package," and a copy of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 632), in regard to the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia of any dairy or food products which shall have been falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory in which they were made, produced or grown; and you ask my opinion, in substance, whether, under the provisions referred to, you have jurisdiction or power to prevent the false labeling or branding of such articles imported from foreign countries after they have passed the custom house and are delivered to the consignees; and whether the act last referred to above applies to such articles imported from foreign countries, or applies only to articles of domestic production.

In reply to your questions, I have the honor to say that, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, to which you refer, the jurisdiction and power of your Department and that of the Treasury Department, in respect of the matter here considered, end with the delivery of the imported article from the custom house to the owner or consignee, and this provision of the act confers no power to prevent or punish the false labeling or branding of such imported articles after such delivery to the owner or consignee. The whole power there conferred in this respect is to examine such imported articles before such delivery and to refuse delivery if found to come within the ban of the act. Whatever power there may be to prevent or punish the false labeling or branding of such imported goods after such delivery must be looked for elsewhere.

If the evils of false labeling of such imported articles have reached a magnitude requiring congressional legislation, it would seem almost, or quite, as important to prevent such false labeling after the articles have passed the custom house as befare; and it would seem that Congress, while having the matter directly in hand, has omitted what would have been very appropriate legislation. But this omission cannot be supplied by those called upon to interpret or to administer the law.

But I think the act of July 1, 1902, may be resorted to for partial relief from the evil to which you refer. The first section provides:

That no person * * * shall introduce into any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory of the Unlted States or the District of Columbia, or sell in the District of Columbia or in any Territory, any dairy or food products which shall be falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced, or grown, or cause or procure the same to be done by others.

The second section provides the penalty for violation of the act.

The prohibition is of the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and the sale in said District or any Territory, of dairy or food products which are "falsely branded or labeled as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced, or grown."

It is important to notice that the prohibition extends to falsely labeled articles introduced or brought from another State or Territory, and is not confined to articles which are made, produced or grown in some other State or Territory of the United States. If dairy or food products which are falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory of their origin are introduced or brought into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or are sold in any Territory or said District, this is clearly within the prohibition of the act, no matter whether such articles were of domestic or foreign origin. I repeat, the section does not confine or purport to confine its prohibition to the introduction of falsely labeled articles made, grown or produced in this country, but extends it to all such articles introduced from another State or Territory which are falsely labeled "as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced or grown."

But, as I have stated above, the act can only give partial relief. For it is plain from the context that the words "State or Territory" refer to a State or Territory of the United States, and cannot be extended to include the wider signification of foreign country. Thus, if articles of foreign origin are imported into New York, for example, and thence introduced into another State or Territory with a label or brand falsely stating their origin

FOR SALE.

One Triumph Continuous Capper—good as new.
Address,
REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,
tf. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED.

A Man to dispose of the catch of Fish of twelve large seines working Shrimp.
McILHENNY CANNING & MFG. CO.
Avery Island, La.

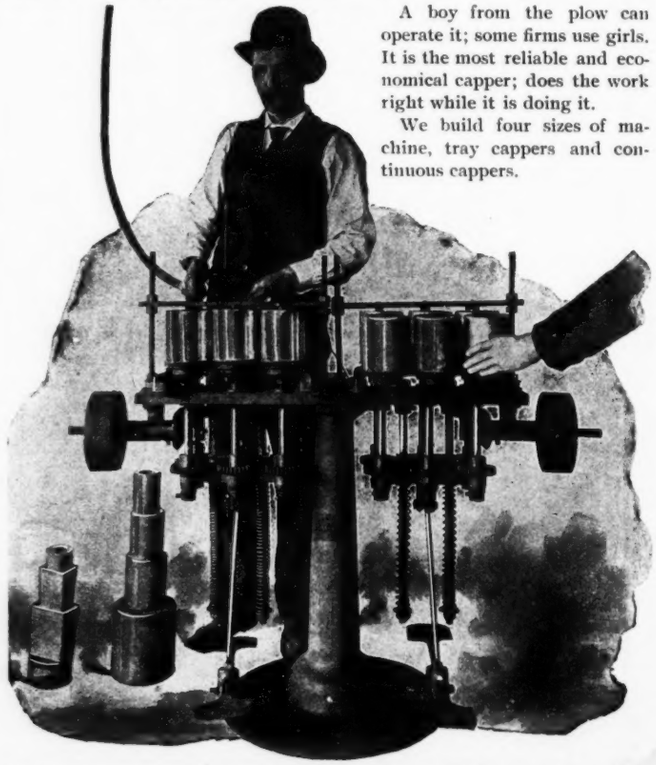
FOR SALE.

One 40-H. P. Upright Boiler.
One 8-H. P. Upright Engine.
One Single Conant Cooker.
One Morrell Corn Cutter.
One Sprague Corn Cutter.
One Morrell-Soule Rotary Silker.
One 12-Steel Cox Hand Capper.
One Gas Machine and Blower.
One Zastrow Corn Kettle, 40x72, new.
One Niagara Kettle, 40x72.
One Open Kettle.
One Stevens Power Tomato Packer.
One Bassett Pulp Machine.
One Burt Wiper.
One Dump Scalder.
Two Wooden Tubs.
One 60-Gallon Gasoline Tank.
Two Large Peeling Tables.
Lot of Deep and Shallow Crates.
Set Crane Irons.
Lot Fire-pots, Burners, Capping Tools, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Buckets, Baskets, etc. Address,
MACHINERY, care The Trade.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced operator for Hawkins Capper; also competent man to work Climax Capper. Address, with full particulars, Peninsular, care of The Trade.

HOWARD'S CAPPER

Will interest the man that thinks, buys and plans for a canning factory. Our system of capping is now used by the large as well as the small houses. Will cap sample to gallon cans.



A boy from the plow can operate it; some firms use girls. It is the most reliable and economical capper; does the work right while it is doing it.

We build four sizes of machine, tray cappers and continuous cappers.

M. E. HOWARD, Mfr., - - Indianapolis, Ind

as to another foreign country, the case would not fall within the provisions of the statute. On the other hand, it is certain that if foreign articles imported into New York are introduced into another State or Territory with a label or brand showing them to be of New York make or growth, such articles would be "falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced or grown, and such introduction would be within both the letter and the spirit and purpose of the act.

In this respect Congress can interfere only with interstate trade. It can prevent the use of false labels of dairy or food products only when they become objects of commerce between different States or Territories. Hence, the prohibition is confined to articles introduced from one State or Territory into another. But this does not imply, nor is there anything to imply, that the prohibition is confined also to articles made, produced or grown in the State or Territory from which they are introduced, or to articles of domestic origin. It is the use of false labels on dairy and food products in interstate commerce which is prohibited. And, if it is interstate commerce, it is quite unimportant whether the articles falsely labeled were of domestic or foreign origin. If an imported article of foreign origin is labeled as of domestic origin, the article is "falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory in which it is made, produced or grown;" and if such article, thus falsely labeled, is introduced from one State or Territory into another or the District of Columbia, it is a violation of the act. Nor does it make any difference in this respect whether the false label or brand be placed on the article before or after leaving the custom house in a case of foreign importation.

If it were required, a familiar rule of construction might be invoked in support of this interpretation. Statutes should be construed in aid of their manifest purpose and object. And when it is considered that the sole purpose of this act is to prevent the use of false labels or brands of dairy or food products, when articles of interstate commerce, it is manifest that a construction which limits the prohibition to domestic articles would defeat rather than aid the purpose of the act. Indeed, the greater and more prevalent evil in this respect is not in falsely stating a particular State or Territory as the origin of a domestic article, but is the labeling of a foreign article as the product of some particular State or Territory, or vice versa. This is the more serious and prevalent evil, and, in my opinion, is as certainly forbidden by the act referred to as in the labeling of an article of one State or Territory as being the product of another.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the act of July 1, 1902, applies not only to domestic articles, but also to those imported from foreign countries which are labeled as being of domestic origin Respectfully,

P. C. KNOX, *Attorney-General.*

(F. I. D. 5.)

PROPOSED REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE LABELING OF IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS.

November 17, 1904.

(*a*) ARTIFICIAL COLORING MATTER (ESPECIALLY SULPHATE OF COPPER.)

The use of sulphate of copper as a coloring matter in certain green vegetables has become quite prevalent. Sulphate of copper is a substance which in itself acts as a quick emetic and irritant, and, therefore, its presence in food products must be looked upon as undesirable.

Copper sulphate is irritant or mildly escharotic, and, when in dilute solution, stimulant and astringent. At one time it was given in *epilepsy* and other nervous diseases, but at present it is never used internally, except for its influence upon the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. In *chronic diarrhœa* with ulceration it is often a useful remedy. In doses of 6 grains it acts as a powerful, prompt emetic, without causing general depression or much nausea, but it is too irritant to be used freely.

A dose of copper sulphate as an astringent is a quarter of a grain (16 milligrams;) as an emetic, 5 grains (330 milligrams.)—(United States Dispensatory, 18th edition, p. 468.)

It is claimed by some manufacturers, chemists and hygienists that copper sulphate, when added to green vegetables, forms compounds which are harmless to health.

Pending investigations which are now making, all food products colored with sulphate of copper, or to which sulphate of copper has been added for any purpose, should contain upon the label a statement in English, in letters not smaller than long primer caps, as follows: "Colored with sulphate of copper," or, if preferred, "Prepared with sulphate of copper." A statement of the quantity of copper, if any, which may be permitted in food products under the provisions of the law is reserved until further study of the question can be made.

Food products artificially colored with other substances than sulphate of copper should bear upon the label, in letters of the size described above, the legend, "Artificially colored," or, if the manufacturer prefers, the statement, "Colored with anilin dye," or whatever dyestuff may be used.

(*b*) GLUCOSE.

Manufactured food products in which glucose (sugar made by hydrolysis with an acid or otherwise with starch) has been used instead of sugar, or for other purposes, should bear upon the label in English, in letters of the size above mentioned, "Prepared with glucose," or some state-

ESTABLISHED 1856.

EUREKA CANNING MACHINERY

We have embodied a number of valuable improvements this year in

The "Eureka" Pumpkin and Tomato Pulper,

making it the most efficient, rapid, convenient and accessible machine built for the purpose.

Screens can be changed in a few minutes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

THE S. HOWSE CO.,

(*INCORPORATED*)

Eureka Works. *Silver Creek, N. Y.*

ment of similar import. The glucose which is used must be free from arsenic or other injurious substances.

(*c*) FOODS PREPARED WITH OIL.

In countries where olive is the common edible oil the expression on food products "Prepared with oil" or "Packed in oil" will be construed to mean olive oil. Where a mixture of oils is used, or another oil than olive oil, a statement to that effect should be made upon the label.

This regulation in regard to labeling will go in effect on March 16, 1905. Importers are requested to immediately acquaint their agents in foreign countries with this ruling, in order that the proper preparation of the labels may be secured.

(F. I. D. 6.)

STYLE OF LABEL REQUIRED FOR IMPORTED FOODS.

[Note Size of Type.]

PREPARED WITH GLUCOSE.
COLORED WITH SULPHATE OF COPPER.
ARTIFICIALLY COLORED.

(F. I. D. 7.)

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS OF DESICCATED FRUITS.

August 31, 1904.

The Governments of Prussia and Saxony, in order to unify the practices of inspectors of desiccated fruits, have issued decrees fixing the limit of sulphurous acid in desiccated fruits at 0.125 per cent.

Exporters of such products from the United States are asked to take notice of this regulation and to refrain from sending to the countries named desiccated fruits containing an amount of sulphurous acid in excess of that mentioned above.

By authority of Congress, the Department of Agriculture will inspect cargoes of desiccated fruits intended for exportation, free of charge to exporters who may request such inspection. On application to the Bureau of Chemistry all necessary blanks will be sent. Exporters are urged, in order to avoid refusal or confiscation by other countries, to avail themselves of this opportunity to ascertain, before shipment, the percentage of sulphurous acid contained in goods intended to be exported.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New Orleans, La.—The Mills Preserving Company has been incorporated with $25,000 capital stock to manufacture preserves, vinegar, sauces, pickles, etc.

Muncie, Ind.—The Tuhey Canning Company filed articles of incorporation with County Recorder Dungan yesterday. The concern has had its factory in operation for several years. The company is capitalized at $30,000. The incorporators and directors are Ed. Tuhey, William Middleton, Carl, Earl Walter and Raymond Tuhey.

FOR SALE.

One Five H. P. Vertical Engine, one Ayars Topper and Wiper, one Stevens Power Filler, both combination, for twos and threes, all in number one condition.

Address H. H.,
Care of The Trade.

FOR SALE.

One 12-Steel Cox Power Capper.
One King Filler.
One Cox 12-Can Topper and Wiper.
Five Open Iron Process Tanks, holding 432 cans each.
Twelve Iron Basket Crates, 216 Can size. All second-hand but in good order.

Address,
RIO GRANDE CANNING CO.,
7-6-4t. Rio Grande, N. J.

WANTED.

A second hand Knapp or Burt Labeler and Boxes, or labeling machine. Quote best price, age and condition.

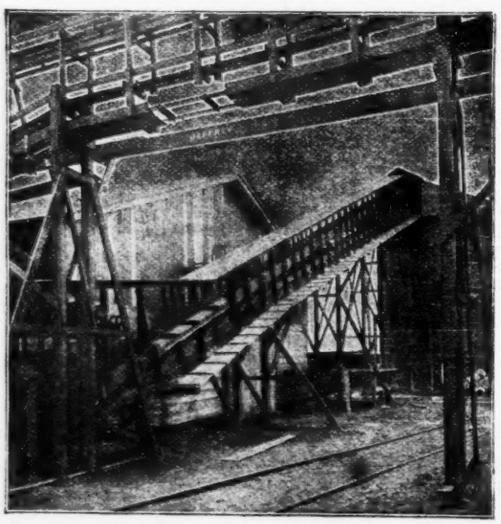
STEWART & JARRELL,
Hillsbond, Md.

WANTED—A thorough Pulp Man; applicants should give full particulars and state if they can also make high-grade ketchup and baked beans. Address "B," care The Trade.

WANTED—At once, a Catsup Cook, one who understands making catsup, chili sauce, the manufacture of pulp and a general knowledge of canning and preserving business; state your age, for whom you have worked, salary expected and other particulars. Address your reply to J. Ed. Guenther, Owensboro, Ky.

FREIGHT & PACKAGE **CONVEYORS**
ARE AMONG **JEFFREY SPECIALTIES**

For CANNERS and PACKERS



CONVEYORS for FRUIT, CORN COBS, HUSKS, ENSILAGE, COB CRUSHERS, CRATES, BOXES, BASKETS, Etc.

Catalogues Free.

The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

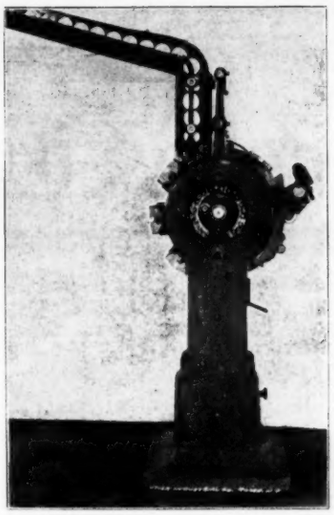
Edw. Renneburg & Son.
MACHINE and BOILER WORKS.
1917-1919 Aliceanna St. Baltimore, Md.

IMPROVED STEEL PROCESS KETTLE.

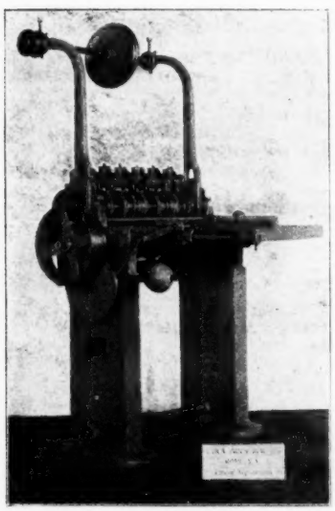
Equipped with all the latest improvements. Strongly and accurately made. Has been used for years with perfect satisfaction.

This illustrates the Most Perfect Machine for

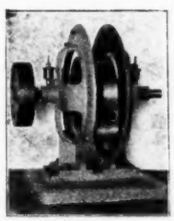
Heading RoundCans



It is continuous in operation and almost noiseless. These machines are heading 130 condensed milk cans per minute, which is much less than their capacity. The bottoms are Tagger's tin, very difficult to handle in other machines. If bodies are of uniform size, no crimping is required.



Diligent study of the Slitter problem has made it possible for the inventor of this machine to perfect it in every particular and it stands far in advance of all Slitters heretofore offered. It is operated by a single belt, the Automatic feed, receiving and discharge rolls and cutter shafts being perfectly timed by cut steel gears. No slitter operated by two belts can produe like results.



This Crimper is of new and unequaled design. It is quickly adjustable to different diameters and without change of parts. The crimping rings are only adjustable laterally and cannot be put out of axial adjustment. Its capacity is without limit in speed.

We Manufacture

Seamers, Floaters, Testers, making a complete line of High-speed Fruit Can machines of unequaled design and construction.

Catalog Mailed on Application

Utica Industrial Co.

UTICA, N. Y.

OUR

SOLDER

Is made to suit our customers and we please all.

WIRE, BAR AND DROP SOLDER.

ALSO

Acid, Spelter & Soldering Irons.

S. JOHANCEN & COMPANY,

737 EAST PRATT STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

A Canner's Trust

has to be placed in the machinery and appliances he uses, therefore a fhrifty packer will look up these now and see that they are all in good working order, and that he is well supplied.

We can Supply the Stock of

Crane Fixtures, Crates, Fixtures, Fire Pots, Burners, Valves, Furnace Doors, Grate Bars, Gasoline and Air Tanks, Jacket Kettles, Scalding Baskets, Steam Gauges, Trucks, Fruit knives and Parers, Capping and Tipping Coppers, Hand Cappers, Steels, etc., all at lowest prices. And

Tomato Scalders. Process Kettles. *Order at Once*

A. K. ROBINS & CO.

(S. M. SINDALL.)

AGENTS FOR

King, Queen,
Moore & Bristols,
and Stevenson,s
TOMATO FILLERS.

726 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Every time you see this advertisement we want you to think of FLUX.

And every time you think of FLUX, we want you to remember that

EUREKA SOLDERING FLUX

Is the Best and Most reliable.

The Safest and Most Economical.

The Purest and Cheapest.

Our booklet tells how and why. Send for it today. Better still, send an order for a hundred pound keg.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

New Process Peeling Machine

I offer a perfect machine for the peeling of Apricots and Peaches. This Machine is the only perfect method of peeling economically, without injury to the fruit or flavor. I have the sole right to manufacture same. Many improvements have been added for 1905.

Continuous Line

Syrupers, Exhaust Box, Wiper, Capper, Cooker and Cooler....

This line is built for handling either Spool machines (the cans are automatically put on and off the machines), Continuous Cappers or Tray machines. The Cooker allows of different time in cooking, without changing the speed or interrupting the flow of cans. Built for any capacity and to suit your requirements; saves labor, space and steam. Will pay for itself in a short time and gives you a better product. Does away with your kitchen troubles.

E. J. JUDGE,

CANNING MACHINERY,

17-19 Fremont St. **San Francisco.**

BALTIMORE CANNED GOODS MARKET.

REPORTED BY BROKERS.

F. O. B. Baltimore. Country Goods, F. O. B. Cannery.

UNLABELED GOODS ABOUT 2½c. LESS.

APPLES.

	Cash.		Regular.	
Standard 2s	$		50	
" 3s			57½	70
" Gallons			1 65	1 90

BAKED BEANS.

Lunch 1s	$		31	42
" 2s			40	70
Tall 2s			40	70
" 3s			55	90

BEANS.

Green String 2s	$		50	75
" " 3s			75	90
" " Gallons			2 00	2 25
White Wax 2s			45	65
" " 3s			80	90
" " Gallons			1 75	2 00
Refugee 2s			80	
" Extras, 2s			1 25	1 50
Green Lima 2s				90
" " small 2s				1 25

BERRIES

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Standard Strawberries	$		57½	
" Extra Fancy Preserved Strawberries			1 20	1 25
No. 1 Ex. Pres. Strawberries			75	
" 2 Standard Raspberries			70	
" Ex. Pres. Red Raspberries			1 20	
" Standard Blackberries			60	
" 3 " "				
" 2 Extra Blackberries			1 20	
" " Fancy "				
" Standard Gooseberries			70	
" " Blueberries			65	

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

Blackberries, 2s	$		55	60
" " Pres			75	80
Blueberries, 2s				65
Strawberries, 2s			55	60
" Preserved 1s			75	80
" " " 2s			1 10	1 30
" Gallons			2 75	3 00
Gooseberries, 2s			70	75
Raspberries, Red 2s			65	70
" " " Preserved			1 00	1 25
" Black 2s			65	70
" " " Preserved			1 00	1 10

CHERRIES.

Red 2s	$		55	60
White 2s			90	1 10
Extra White			1 20	1 25

CORN.

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standard, Shoepeg	$		55	60
" New York or Maine Style			55	70
" Seconds, Soaked				
" Standard, Evergreen			50	55

J. L. ROWLAND & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standnrd, Moist Pack	$		52½	60
" New York or Maine Style			65	75
" Seconds				

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Standard Sugar Corn, Harford Co.	$		55	
" " " Dry Packed			65	
" Ex. Sugar Corn, fine qual., dry pk'd.			75	80

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standard, Moist	$		55	57½
" New York or Maine Style Dry Pack			55	60
" Seconds " " "				52

CORN AND TOMATOES.

No. 2	$		65	
No. 3				

OKRA.

Standard 2s	$			70
" 3s				90

OKRA AND TOMATOES.

No. 2	$		57½	60
No. 3			70	75

OYSTERS.

2s, 4 Ounce	$		75	
1s, 5 "			80	90
1s, 8 "			1 40	1 45
2s, 10 "			1 50	1 65
1s, Light Weight			42½	47½
2s, Light Weight				
1s, Lunch Tins				
1s, 6 Ounce Selects				
2s, 12 " "				

OYSTERS—Continued.

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

	Cash.		Regular.	
No. 1 Extra Lunch	$		1 60	
" 2 "				
5 oz. No. 1 Standards				75
10 " "				1 50
5 oz. Standards, tall cans			77½	
10 " " "			1 47½	
4 oz. No. 1 Cove			70	
8 " 2 "			1 40	
No. 1 Light Weights			45	
" 2 " "			85	

PEARS.

Bartlett 2s	$	65		
" 3s		75		
Extra Bartlett 2s				
" " 3s				

PEACHES.

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 3 Standard, Yellow	$		1 50	1 60
" Seconds, "			1 15	1 20
" Pie Unpeeled				85

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

3-lb. Extra Standard Yellow Peaches	$			1 60
3-lb. " Selected " "				1 75
No. 3 Standard, Yellow, country packed				1 55
" Seconds, Yellow				1 25
" " White				1 20
2-lb. " Peaches				90
No. 2 Standard, Yellow				1 20
" " White				1 15
Gallons, Pie				3 00
3-lb. Pie				80

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 3 Pies, Unpeeled	$		75	
" " Peeled			1 00	
Gallon Pies, Unpeeled				
" " Peeled				
No. 2 Seconds, White			80	
" " Yellow			85	
No. 3 Seconds, White			1 15	
" " Yellow			1 20	
No. 2 Standards, White			95	
" " Yellow			1 00	
No. 3 Standards, White			1 50	
" " Yellow			1 50	
" Ex. Selected, Yellow		1 60	1 75	

PEAS.

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Early June, Full Standard	$		70	75
" " " Sifted			85	90
" " " 2ds, labeled Standard			55	60
" Soaks			40	45
" Seconds			55	60
" Marrowfat, Full Standard			65	70
" Extra Sifted			1 10	1 35
" Petit Poi			1 45	1 75

T. G. CRANWELL & Co., Brokers, Baltimore

No. 2 Second Marrowfat	$		55	
" Standard " White			65	
" Second Early June			55	
" Standard "			65	
" Extra "			75	
" Sifted "			90	1 00
Ex. Sifted "			1 25	1 40
Ex. Fan. Sf'd " Petit Pois			1 60	1 75

PINEAPPLE.

Standard 1s, Eyeless and Coreless			75	80
" 2s, " "			1 00	1 10
Extra 1s, Cocktail			85	90
" 2s, "				
" 1s, Grated			85	90
" 2s, "			1 80	1 90
Extra 1s, Eyeless and Coreless				
" 2s, "			1 50	1 60
" 1s, Grated				
" 2s, "			1 55	1 65
Preserved 2s, Eyeless and Coreless			1 80	1 90
" " Grated			1 80	1 90
Seconds 2s, Sliced			70	90
Pie Grated 3s				70
Pie Grated, Gallons			2 10	

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers.

No. 2 Seconds, Not Eyeless	$		70	
" " Eyeless and Coreless			85	
" Standards, Not Eyeless			90	
" " Eyeless and Coreless			1 00	
" Ex. " " "			1 30	
No. 1 Ex. Fancy Sliced, Eyel's & Corl's			90	
" " Grated			90	
" " Cocktail			90	
No. 2 Extra Fancy Grated			1 75	
No. 3 Pie Grated, in Water			65	
" " in Syrup			70	
Gallon " in Water			1 80	
" " in Syrup			1 90	

TOMATOES.

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.	Cash.		Regular.
No. 3 Full Standards	.....	.....	72½
" Seconds	.....	.....	67½
No. 2 Full Standards	.....	.....	55
" Seconds	.....	.....	50
Gallons, Standard	.....	.....	2 00
J. L. ROWLAND & BRO., Brokers, Baltimore.			
No. 3 Full Standard	65	70	.....
" Seconds	60	62½	.....
No. 2 Full Standard	50	52½	.....
" Seconds	45	50	.....
H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.			
No. 3 Full Standard	.....	.....	72½ 75
" Seconds, Labeled Standards	.....	.....	 70
No. 2 Full Standards	.....	.....	55 .....
" Seconds, Labeled Standards	45	.....	 50
T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.			
No. 2 Standard Tomatoes	55	.....	....
" 3 " "	70	.....	....
" 3 Ex. Select Tomatoes, Tall Cans	95	.....	....
" 3 Second Tomatoes	65	.....	....
" 2 "	.....	.....	....
Gallon Standard Tomatoes	1 85	.....	....

NEW YORK CANNED GOODS MARKET.

(Reported by Special Correspondence.)

APPLES—Gallon New York State	2 00 @	2 25
" Maryland gallons	1 90	1 95
APRICOTS—California Standards 2½s	.....	1 60
ASPARAGUS—Oyster Bay	3 75	4 00
" 3-lb. Tips	2 50	3 00
BEANS—No. 2 Lima	1 00	1 25
" No. 2 String, Southern	65	67½
" Baked, No. 3	72½	75
" N Y. String, 2s	1 00	1 50
CORN—No. 2 New York State	80	85
" " Maine	1 05	1 10
" " Southern	77½	80
" " Western, 2s	75	80
LOBSTER—Flats, ½-lb	1 85	2 05
" flats, 1-lb	3 50	3 75
OYSTERS—5 Ounce Standards	82½	92½
" 2-lb. 10 Ounce	1 55	1 75
PEACHES—2½-lb. Siandard, California Yellow	1 65	1 70
" 3-lb. Extra, California Yellow	2 45	2 50
" Southern Standard 3s	1 20	1 45
PEARS—California 2½-lb	1 50	1 75
PEAS—No. 2 Early June Extra Sifted	1 35	1 50
" " " " Sifted	1 05	1 20
" " " " Standard	75	80
" " " " Seconds	60	65
PINEAPPLE—No. 2, Eyeless and Coreless, Extra	1 75	1 85
" " Grated	1 75	1 90
" Standards	1 20	.....
" Gallon Pie, Grated	2 10	2 50
PUMPKIN—No. 3	50	65
" Gallon	2 00	.....
SALMON—Columbia River talls, 1-lb	1 65	1 75
" " " flats, 1-lb	1 80	1 85
" " " " ½-lb	1 05	1 10
" Alaska Red, talls, 1-lb	1 11	1 13½
" Medium Red, talls, 1-lb	1 00	1 05
" Chums, talls, 1-lb	.....	.....
" Sockeye, flats, 1-lb	.....	.....
" " talls, 1-lb	1 60	1 67½
" " flats, ½-lb	.....	.....
" Alaska Pink, talls, 1-lb	.....	85
" Cohoes, talls, 1-lb	1 05	1 07½
" Cohoes, flats, 1-lb	1 15	1 17½
STRAWBERRIES—Gallons	4 25	.....
" Standard 2s	1 30	1 40
SUCCOTASH—Maine pack, 2s	80	85
" other pack, 2s	75	80
TOMATOES—No. 2 Standard Maryland	65	67½
" No. 3 " "	75	80
" No. 3 " New Jersey	75½	80
" Gallons, Maryland	2 05	2 15
" Gallons, Jersey	2 00	2 25

CANS AND CANNERS' METALS.

F. O. B. BALTIMORE, MD.

CANNERS' AND PACKERS' SOLDERS.

	½x½	9x10	8x10
Drop and Bar	$ 19	18	17
Wire Coil	19	18	17
Wire Segments			

CANS.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

No. 1 S. H	$10 00 per thousand.
No. 2 S. H	13 00 "
No. 2 P. H	13 50 "
No. 3 P. H	17 00 "
Gallon P. H	42 50 "
No. 3 Jersey P. H., Standard	18 00 "

SOLDER HEMMED CAPS.

S. H. $ .85 P. H. $1 30 P. A. H. $1 70 per thousand

INDEPENDENT PRICES.

No. 1.	2 S. H.	2 L. H.	3 Stand.	Gallons.
$9.50	$12.50	$13.00	$16.50	$40.00 per thousand

SOLDERING COPPERS MATERIALS, ETC.

Canmakers' Coppers	$ 24
Carboys	1 50

TIN PLATES.

I. C., 14x20, Charcoal Alloway	$ .....
I. C., 14x20, 107 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 83
I. C., 14x20, 100 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 71
I. C., 13½x19½, 95 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 50
I. C., 13½x19½, 90 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 45
I. C., 14x22, 110 lbs. Bessemer Steel	.....
I. C., 14x22, 100 lbs. Bessemer Steel	4 01

PIG TIN.

	5 to 10 tons	1 to 4 tons
Straits	$33 00	33 25
Malacca	33 00	33 25

PIG LEAD.

Omaha	$ 4 95	5 05

Standard Sizes for Cans.

	DIAMETER.	HEIGHT.
No. 1 Cans	2 11-16 in.	4 in.
No. 2 Cans	3⅜ in.	4 9-16 in.
No. 2½—California	4 in.	4¾ in.
No. 3 Cans	4 3-16 in.	4⅞ in.
No. 6 Cans, to contain double the quantity of No. 3		
No. 10 Cans, (Gallons)	6¼ in.	6⅞ in.

All outside measure at largest parts.

A Complete Course in Canning

Will be published in book form. Send in your order now. The price is $5.00, but this can come later; what we want now is the order.

THE TRADE.

NATIONAL CAN CO.

Oyster, Fruit and Vegetable

CANS

STANDARD SIZE AND QUALITY.

CAPACITY: 100,000 PER DAY.

ONLY THE BEST COKE TIN PLATE USED IN MAKING CANS.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

United States Cipher Code.

121 N. Caroline Street,

Baltimore, Md.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

NOT a PRESERVATIVE, but a SWEETENER.

PURER, CLEANER, MORE HEALTHFUL, CHEAPER AND BETTER TO USE THAN CANE SUGAR.

WRITE FOR AUTHORITIES.

Branches: Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence, Montreal, Hamilton, } Canada.

LOCAL WESTERN AGENT:
E. E. MANHARD, - Waterloo, Iowa.
LOCAL SOUTHERN AGENT:
R. C. GRIFFITH & CO., Baltimore, Md,
LOCAL N. Y. STATE AGENT:
W. H. SMITH. - Le Roy, N. Y.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.,
122 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST CANNERS USE

PERFECTION SOLDERING FLUX

PERFECTION TOMATO COLORING	PERFECTION STRAWBERRY COLORING	PERFECTION BEET COLORING

WE MAKE COLORING FOR SUGAR BEETS, FRUITS BERRIES, Etc. SAMPLES FREE.

BALTIMORE CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Write for particulars regard coloring etc. 400-401 MARINE BANK BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

MAIER'S EXCELSIOR

SILVER LACQUER

Just what you want for rusty cans.

Will cover rusty spots and bring your cans back to their original color and your goods will look like fresh packed.

PUT UP IN 1, 2, 3, 5 AND 10 GALLON CANS.

JOHN G. MAIER'S SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LACQUERS AND PAINTS,
ALL COLORS.
STAINS, VARNISHES ETC.
BALTIMORE, MD.

CANTON BOX COMPANY,
2501 to 2515 Boston St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Packing Boxes.

Made up or in Shooks. Cargo or Carload.

When in Doubt

whether it be of how to pack any special article, of the exact directions to put up anything in canned or preserved goods,

Consult

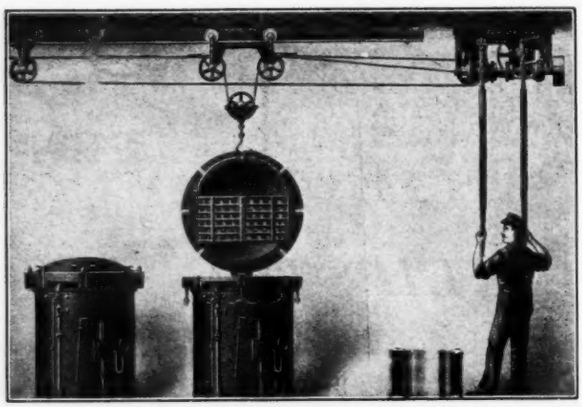
me, and I will give you the benefit of my years of experience in this line, and the charge will be very reasonable.

W. L. Hinchman,

26 Milton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

BETHLEHEM

BEST HOIST EVER BUILT.



Friction Clutches Throughout.
Sure Limit Stops. Greatest Daily Capacity.
MOST DURABLE.
No Hard Work For Operator.

MANUFACTURED BY

BETHLEHEM FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

We are Specialists in Hoisting Machinery.

The Grasshoppers of 1905 . . . .

Have flown beyond all other machines for washing and scalding tomatoes.

The new sliding gear transmission makes them go easier. They are known as the only perfect scalder. Very prompt delivery for this season.

Our Single and Double Dump Hand Scalders Have No Equal.

Oyster Steam Boxes

With all modern improvements, and any length. Get our prices.

We manufacfure a full line of Canning Machinery; our Catalogue for the asking.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

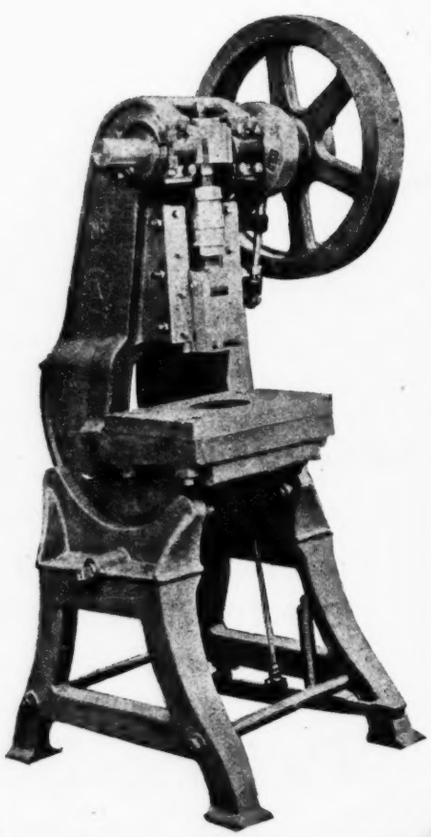
VANCE & BAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

STEVENSON & CO.'S INCLINABLE POWER PRESS

The cut shown herewith represents the Power Press manufactured by us. This Press can be worked either straight or on an incline. The bearings are bored and scraped true, the crank shaft is of forged steel; all parts are of the best material and workmanship.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Stevenson & Co.,

601-607 S. Caroline Street,

Baltimore, Md.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Paid subscribers can use this column *Free* for securing either positions or hands. To all others the charge is 20c. per line, one time, or 50c. per line, monthly; cash with order. Where the address is care of THE TRADE, stamps should be sent for answers, as the P. O. requires renewed postage on such.

HANDS WANTED.

WANTED—Man who understands packing sweet corn, Maine style; must come August 5th; 30 to 60 days' work. State terms. Address, D. H. Gray & Son, Elmwood, Ill.

WANTED—One experienced operator for Hawkins Capper; one experienced tipper; to begin work about August 12th. Wages 17½ cents per hour. Haserot Canning Co., Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—A young man as ketchup cook who understands ketchup making thoroughly, and packing of apple butter and baked beans. Some knowledge of canning would be a help. Could use a man who understands making ketchup and chili sauce even if he did not understand about the other work. Give full particulars as to age, experience, salary expected etc. Address, J. Ed. Guenther, Owensboro, Ky.

WANTED—A competent man to superintend Canning factory, packing Sweet Corn only. Must understand machinery, and know how to handle help. Address, W. C., care The Trade, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Competent and sober Supt. who can pack high grade goods and white Corn in color, without use of bleacher, for small pack of Corn and Tomatoes. State age and former experience, with references and lowest price per month for 3 months service. Address, "Iowa Packer", care The Trade.

WANTED—Experienced Salesman and Manager for vegetable canning factory in the Middle West. Address O. S. D., care The Trade.

WANTED—Competent man experienced in salting Pickles and manufacturing Kraut. Must be honest, sober, well recommended and willing to work for moderate salary. Answer, Room 503, No. 42 River St., Chicago.

WANTED—Superintendent and manager of packing department of pickles and olives, steady posititon for right man. State where last employed and experience. Only thorougly experienced men need apply. Address "Spruce," care of The Trade.

WANTED—Man for Sauer Kraut factory and Pickles, Station near Chicago, moderate salary. Address, Union, care The Trade.

WANTED—A competent and experienced man for assorting and processing Pickles, to take charge of that branch. Steady employment to right man. Address, R. C. care The Trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or processor. Thoroughly up-to-date in the full line of fruits and vegetables. Make a specialty of Maine and New York style goods. Reference, former two places of employment. Address, M, care of The Trade.

WANTED—Position as processor in first class plant packing peas, corn, beans, apples and tomatoes. Expert on Maine style corn and dry pumpkin. Will sign for moderate salary until January 1, if preference is given, after approval, for 1906. Western or southern factory preferred. Address, stating what you have to Western, care of The Trade.

POSITION WANTED—By experienced superintendent and processor, who understands packing of fruits and vegetables, also baked beans and sauer kraut, etc.; experienced in the manufacturing of high and low grade jams, jellies, preserves, and catsups, also the making of pulp for same. Understand the growing of canners' crops. Three years' experience on the road and at present control large trade in catsup, etc. Am strictly temperate and can furnish best of reference. Address G, care of The Trade.

Notice to packers and canners---Your attention is called to the fact that the Superintendent Processors' Association furnishes you with first-class expert processors and superintendents free of charge, therefore, when you desire to make a change or are in need of a good superintendent or processor, kindly drop the Secretary a card or send stamps and he will furnish full particulars, so you can be placed in communication with several, and thereby select your own choice and make your own terms with them. For full particulars, address Wm. Smith, Secretary, Superintendent Processors' Association, care The Trade, Baltimore, Md.

Now at liberty to engage with reliable established firm as Superintendent or Manager for 1905. Expert Corn and Pea Processor. Over twenty years experience in packing all kinds of fruits, vegetables and meats. Can build plant and set up all machinery if necessary. Have successfully managed all classes of help. Can furnish as good references as any man in the business. Have connections with very best wholesale houses east and west, and can aid you in selling your goods and extending your business. If you are willing to pay for experience and reliability, let me hear from you. Address, "New York," care of THE TRADE.

Condensed Soup Chef. Makes highest grade and largest selling condensed soup on the market at present. Has had long experience and is thoroughly competent to make the goods and run the department. Would prefer to hear only from firms who would manufacture on a large scale. Address A. Z., care of The Trade.

POSITION WANTED—By processor and manager of 20 years experience, Can equip and manage all departments of factory or farm, good manager of help and familiar with all the latest and most approved machinery and methods. Corn, Peas and Baked Beans a specialty, also a full summer and winter line of fruits, vegetables, oysters, shrimp, etc. References from most progressive Canners. Address, Experience, 212 N.Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Position as processor. My specialty is fruit preserving, Jelly making, compounding whole fruits syrups, and jams. Over 25 years experience. Address P. J. E. 310 S. Carlton Ave. Baltimore.

WANTED—Responsible position with canning factory of large capacity, preferably one which is operated all the year. Competent to take entire charge. Reference. Address, Alfred Bilderback, Genl. Delivery, Phila. Pa.

WANTED—A Position as Processor, have had ten (10) years experience in packing and canning all kinds of fruits, tomatoes. beans and pumpkins. can give the best of reference. Address, A. C. A., Box 213 Delhi, Ontario, Can.

FOR SALE.

3 large Wooden Water Tanks.

L. SONNEBORN SONS,
801-809 South Wolfe street,
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HELP WANTED.

Condensed Milk factory Superintendent. Must be thoroughly experienced. Address,

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Boilers, Engines, Stacks, Breechings, Tanks, Heaters. Complete Steam Plants furnished. Prompt attention to Marine and Stationary repairs. Atlantic Iron Works, Allen and Clement Sts., Lacust Point. JAMES McCOY, Proprietor,
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Special Attention Given to Food Products and Beverages:
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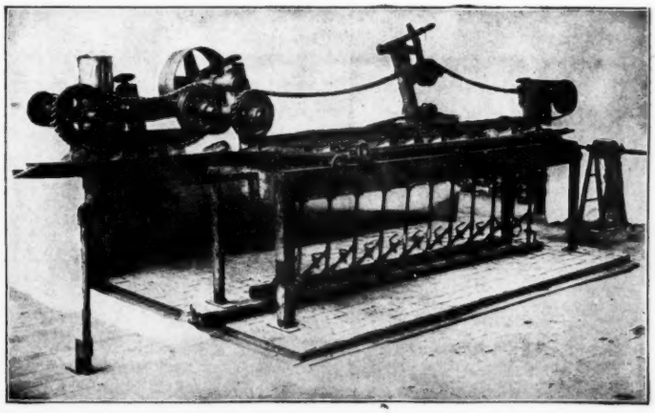
CAN FLOATING MACHINE

With Acid and Cooling Attachment.

The Improved Round Can Floating Machine illustrated below will solder cans up to 6¾ inches in diameter, and has a capacity of 40,000 2-lb. can ends per day. A great number are now in use, doing good work, with a rapidity approached by no other machine.



The John R. Mitchell Co.

CANNING AND CANMAKING MACHINERY,

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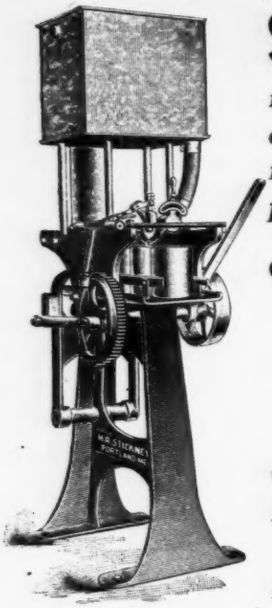

SYRUPING MACHINE

instantly adjustible for any quantity while going, and feeding one, two or three pound cans.

Capacity Single Line, 25,000 daily
Price $125.00.

Double Line, Double Capacity.
Price $175.00.

Special can filling machines for all purposes handling CONDENSED MILK, BAKED BEANS, FATS, OILS, MUSTARDS, &c., in round or square cans or glass jars.

New England agent for Sprague Canning Machinery Company's full line.

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The Newest Time Device for Processing.

NO MORE UNDERCOOKING.
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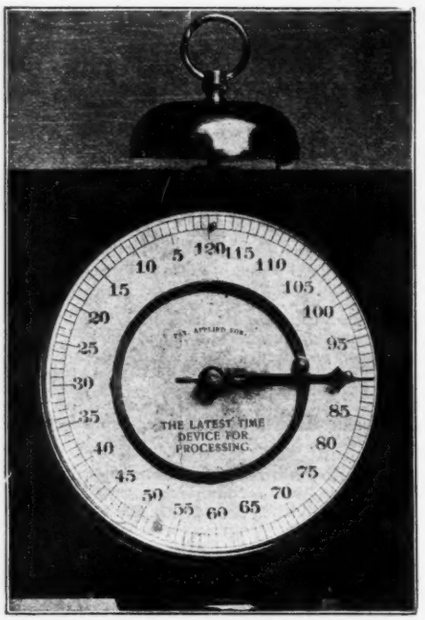

The Clock Will Tell You, and Keep You Right.

Simply turn the hand on the dial to the number of minutes the process calls for, and when that time is up the bell rings. Have placed orders with several of the large packers and would like to send them to every factory for trial, to be sent back if not entirely satisfactory.

DIALS MADE WITH 120 MINUTES.

Made by JOHN T. STAFF, Jr.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

A Model Canning Factory

The plant shown is one of the most complete and perfectly appointed in the country. Under

THE HASTINGS SYSTEM

it cost less than if the owners had undertaken their own contracting. We saved them money and gave them a better, more practical and more economical plant to operate.

We Build Everything for the Fruit and Vegetable packing business. We constantly employ expert engineers, architects and superintendents.

Our Experience is Your Safeguard. Our line of machinery is complete, including Automatic Corn and Tomato Fillers, Power Capping Machinery, Horizontal, Open and Closed Retorts, Traveling Hoists, etc., Engines, Boilers, Pipe, Fittings, Belting and other general equipment —all modern and efficient in every respect.

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Unequaled for stave, heading, box, fruit package and miscellaneous artiles made of wood may be obtained along the lines of the Southern Railway. *Refer to File No. 26325.*

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Pig Tin, Pig Lead,

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The best Flux for soldering Tinware. It is especially desirable for Capping, as it is not poisonous and does not affect the goods if a few drops get in the can.

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Our Segment Solder is the Best Capping Solder ever produced, always giving entire satisfaction.

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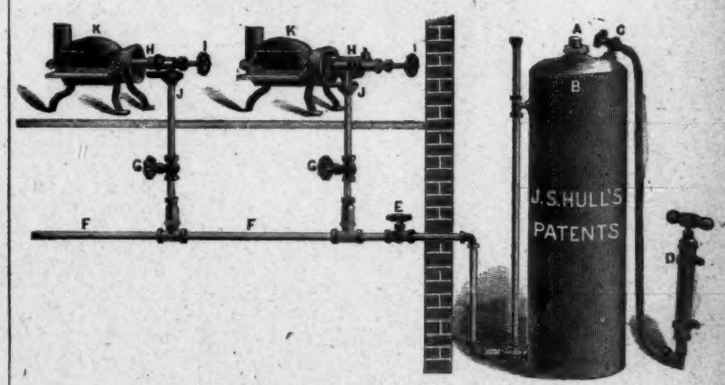

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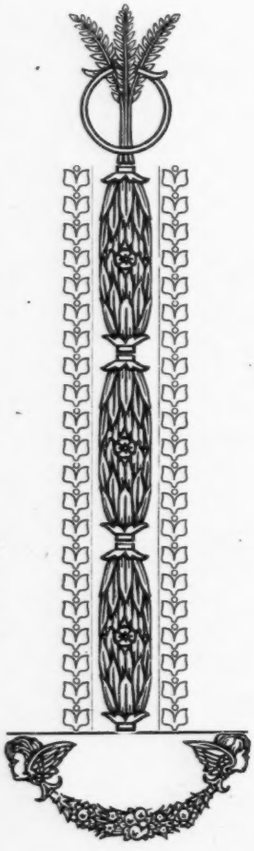

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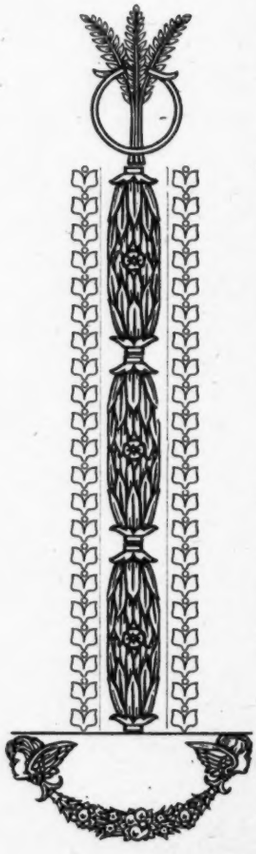
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